

Black mayor offers solution to urban ills: 'people power'

By Bill Roberts

Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, presented his views of the current urban scene in a lecture in the Sala de Puerto Rico Tuesday night.

Hatcher enumerated some of the problems facing our society today, including the fact that 45% of American Negroes are impoverished. He asked, "What sort of people are we—Americans?"

His answer: "We are probably the most frightening people on the face of the earth. We have fought an unjust war opposing a Communist dictatorship while we ignore the racist dictatorships of Rhodesia and South Africa. We destroy any individual who speaks out. Yet none of this touches our sense of moral infallibility."

Hatcher then scored the indifference of city planners in the past to the problems of the city. Where, he asks, were the planners when schools and parks were being imposed to "rape the ghetto"? Where were the planners when the heritage of hopelessness was being written for Harlem and Watts?

He blamed planners also for the dismemberment of black voting power, stating that when black voters reached a level where they could exert their influence, the incorporation of the city into a larger metropolitan government effectively diluted this influence. He compared planners to thescintists who developed the atomic bomb and handed it over to the politicians, who applied it to political rather than real needs. It is his contention that in nine out of ten cases metropolitan government will be used to deny rather than to redress grievances.

Hatcher claims that those in the suburbs and universities have been insulated from the realities of the ghetto. He says that, if there is no honest cooperation forthcoming now, there may not be another chance. The Model Cities program is in the correct direction, but commitment to it isn't enough; the Model Cities program is being pushed to the back of the bus while the ABM program sits in the front. He estimates that the \$7 billion ABM is to cost would be sufficient to provide about 400,000 hospital beds.

Hatcher stated that a serious attempt to cure the ills of the cities would require expenditures of over \$50 billion per year for some years. Claiming that the amount required could be released from defense and space programs, he asserted that the defense budget could be reduced from its present \$80 billion per year level to a level of about \$30 billion while maintaining



Photo by Gary DeBardi

Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, addressed an audience in the Sala Tuesday night.

the essential security of the United States.

Most importantly, though, he feels that the various parochial power groups must unite their demands. Only in "People Power" can progress be made; black power alone is not enough. People must dare to hope "For God's sake, for America's sake, let's get ourselves together again."

Hansen to leave Institute; will join Haverford faculty

By Steve Carhart

Assistant Professor Eric Hansen, a favorite teacher of many political science undergraduates, will leave MIT next year.

In an interview, Hansen explained that his teaching contract, which expires at the end of this academic year, will not be renewed. He said that this decision was the result of the fact that his interests do not coincide with the long-term plans of the department. He added that there is no evidence to support the rumor that his release was due to the personal animosity of Professor Ithiel Pool or the fact that his political views do not agree with those held by the senior faculty in the department.

Hansen's prime interests always have been undergraduate teaching and political theory. In contrast, he characterizes the department as being interested primarily in research, political policy, and graduate teaching. "Undergraduate teaching," he said, "is probably the last priority of this department." He added

that course XVII is probably "not unique" in this respect at the Institute. Hansen said that he will teach next year at Haverford College near Philadelphia. He said also that the department has been very fair in giving him sufficient notice of its intentions to allow him to find a suitable position elsewhere, and that the senior faculty in the department had been most helpful in enabling him to get the Haverford post.

Hansen described Haverford as a highly selective small men's liberal arts college which places major emphasis upon undergraduate teaching. He said that he was very enthusiastic about his new position.

Hansen saw his own departure and the past or imminent departure of other junior faculty members with interests similar to his own as part of a long-term effort by the department to build a faculty interested primarily in policy problems of concern to Washington which is oriented primarily

reason for its cancellation, although he noted that they might have heard that there was some "dissenting opinion" on campus. He stated that the OCS had requested the interview dates on January 16, and that his office had confirmed the two days on January 22.

Thanks to Mr. Carey, *The Tech* obtained the name and phone number

of the Army's recruiting officer. Thus armed, we found Lt. Christopher B. Reid at the Boston Army Base Recruiting Office, who informed us that he had had to cancel his appointments because of "increased extra-operational commitments." Asked to translate, he said that he was informed "late in the day" Tuesday that the base would have "no less than three inspections" today, tomorrow and Monday (Wednesday, Thursday and Monday) which "required that all personnel be at the base." Lt. Reid said that the decision had come from a Colonel O'Brian, the commanding officer at the Recruiting Office.

Although Commander O'Brian was unreachable, having left for Fall River sometime between the fourth and fifth calls, we did speak to Major Mullins, the executive officer. He stated that the reasons for the cancellation were "strictly operational," and said he was not aware of any demonstration plans. He supposed, however, that someone probably knew about them.

Meanwhile, the demonstration formed in front of the Student Center at 9 am, and proceeded to the lobby of Building 10, where Abe Igelfeld polled

the group. They decided to abandon plans to march to E19, and after announcements of the coming appearances of Walt Rostow and Hubert Humphrey, members of the Resistance, the Dean's Office, and the Campus Patrol dispersed. However, among the flags carried by the protesters was an American flag flown from a mop handle. Professor M. Scully (VIII) and Graduate student Lee Pittenger (XXII) felt that the flag was displayed improperly, and therefore appropriated it. This action led to a chase through the Institute involving Pittenger, Scully, the owner of the flag Peter Q. Harris, and various Resistance members.

Proceeding first to Hayden Library, the protagonists then went to the Campus Patrol Office, where they discussed the matter with Cap. Sidney. The group then left Sidney's and regrouped on the floor of Dean Wadleigh's office. Dean Holden came out to discuss the situation, while Dean Wadleigh took the principals into his office to arbitrate an agreement. The solution: the flag was returned to Harris in return for a promise that it would not be redisplayed in the same manner.

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Photo by George Flynn

Associate Dean of Student Affairs Robert T. Holden discusses an appropriated flag with members of the Resistance.

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Biologist John Bunker dies, former Grad School Dean

Dr. John W.M. Bunker, 82, of 17 Locust Street, Belmont, former dean of the Graduate School died early Friday morning (March 21) after a long illness. He was a distinguished bacteriologist and biochemist.

Dr. Bunker graduated from Brown University in 1909, received the A.M. degree in 1910 and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1912. He was given the honorary degree of Sc.D. by Brown in 1949. In 1911 he was appointed instructor at Harvard University, where he established a new laboratory in sanitary engineering and organized a course in bacteriology in 1912.

In 1915 Dr. Bunker became director of the biological division of Digestive Ferments Company, Detroit, Mich., and provided the first source of supply of dehydrated bacteriological culture media, for distribution throughout the world.

In 1921 Dr. Bunker came to MIT as assistant professor of physiology and biochemistry in what was then the Department of Biology and Public Health. He was promoted to associate professor in 1924 and professor in 1928. He was director of the Research Laboratories of Biology from 1936 to 1940 and in 1937 took charge of a new course in biophysics and biological engineering. He became dean of the Graduate School in 1940, serving until

his retirement in 1952. For five years after that time he served as advisor to the President of MIT and was in charge of the Registry of Guests, acting as official host to visitors from all over the world.

During World War I Dr. Bunker was a first lieutenant in the Army and from 1924 to 1939 he held the rank of major in the U.S. Sanitary Corps Reserve. He was security officer for MIT during World War II and from 1944 to 1945 was a special consultant to the Office of Field Service of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He was appointed supervisory consultant on atomic defense for the Massachusetts Civil Defense Agency in 1950.

Dr. Bunker was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the American Public Health Association, the American Chemical Society, Boston Bacteriological Society, Society of American Bacteriologists, American Society for Engineering Education, Delta Tau Delta, Alpha Chi Sigma, Delta Omega and Sigma Xi. He was a former member of the faculty of the Bouve School of Physical Education and a member of its advisory council and was a trustee of Lawrence Academy of Groton, Mass.

Council housing debate rages

By Bob Dennis

Emotions ran high and tempers flared Monday evening as an overflow crowd of about 150 concerned and frustrated Cambridge citizens converged on City Hall to confront the City Council on the city's continuing and worsening crisis in low-cost housing.

Much of the session centered on the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority and its efforts in the Wellington-Harrington project in East Cambridge. Reacting to passionate queries by Councilman Alfred Vellucci as to why this and other projects have been "kicking around" for such a long time in the light of the "great demand and dire need" for new units, the representatives of the CRA attempted to convince the gathering that there is no quick panacea for the problem and that creating new housing is inevitably a time-consuming task.

In addition to emphasizing the

problems involved in securing possible housing sites, CRA Executive Director Robert Rowland asserted that the large number of city agencies involved in housing and the proliferation of citizen groups have been a major obstacle towards quick progress. Councilman (and MIT Professor) Thomas Mahoney stressed the essential need for communication and co-operation between the CRA and the Cambridge Housing Authority.

Mr. Louis Agneta, representing the Cambridge Housing Convention, addressed the Council and charged that the CRA was building mostly high-cost housing, thus serving the interests of institutions such as NASA above the needs of the poor and elderly citizens. He called for a new Wellington-Harrington Citizen's Committee, declaring that the present group has not been responsive to the people since they had not been popularly elected.

City Manager James Sullivan then sought to defend the city's response to the housing shortage by pointing to the developments planned for 8th Street and at Green and Franklin Streets. He then announced that he had formed a housing task force consisting of the various department heads involved in the problem. He promised that this task force, including the heads of the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, Housing Authority, Planning Board, Cambridge Corporation, three members of the City Manager's Office on Community Development, and representatives of Harvard and MIT, will carefully investigate all potential housing sites and will seek to formulate an overall one-or-two-year program by September 1st. Mr. Sullivan later pointed to today's record high interest rates as a major impediment to constructing low-cost housing.

(Please turn to p. 3)

Engineering and Science at IBM

"The interdisciplinary environment keeps you technologically hot."

"Working in data processing today pretty much means you work in a broad spectrum of technologies," says Nick Donofrio.

An Associate Engineer at IBM, Nick is a 1967 graduate in Electrical Engineering. He's using his technical background to design circuits for computer memory systems.

"Circuit design used to be a narrow job," he says. "Today it can take you into the front yard of half a dozen different fields. In my job, for example, I work with systems design engineers, chemists, physicists, metallurgists, and programmers."

Nick describes a hypothetical case history: "A memory systems man comes to me with memory circuit requirements. Before I can start designing the circuit, I go to see a physicist. He helps me select an appropriate technology for the monolithic circuit.

"As the design develops, I work with a test group and also check back with the systems and semiconductor people to make sure I'm on the right track."

Keeping up.

The interdisciplinary environment at IBM helps you keep up to date technologically. As Nick puts it, "You're constantly exposed to what's happening in other fields."

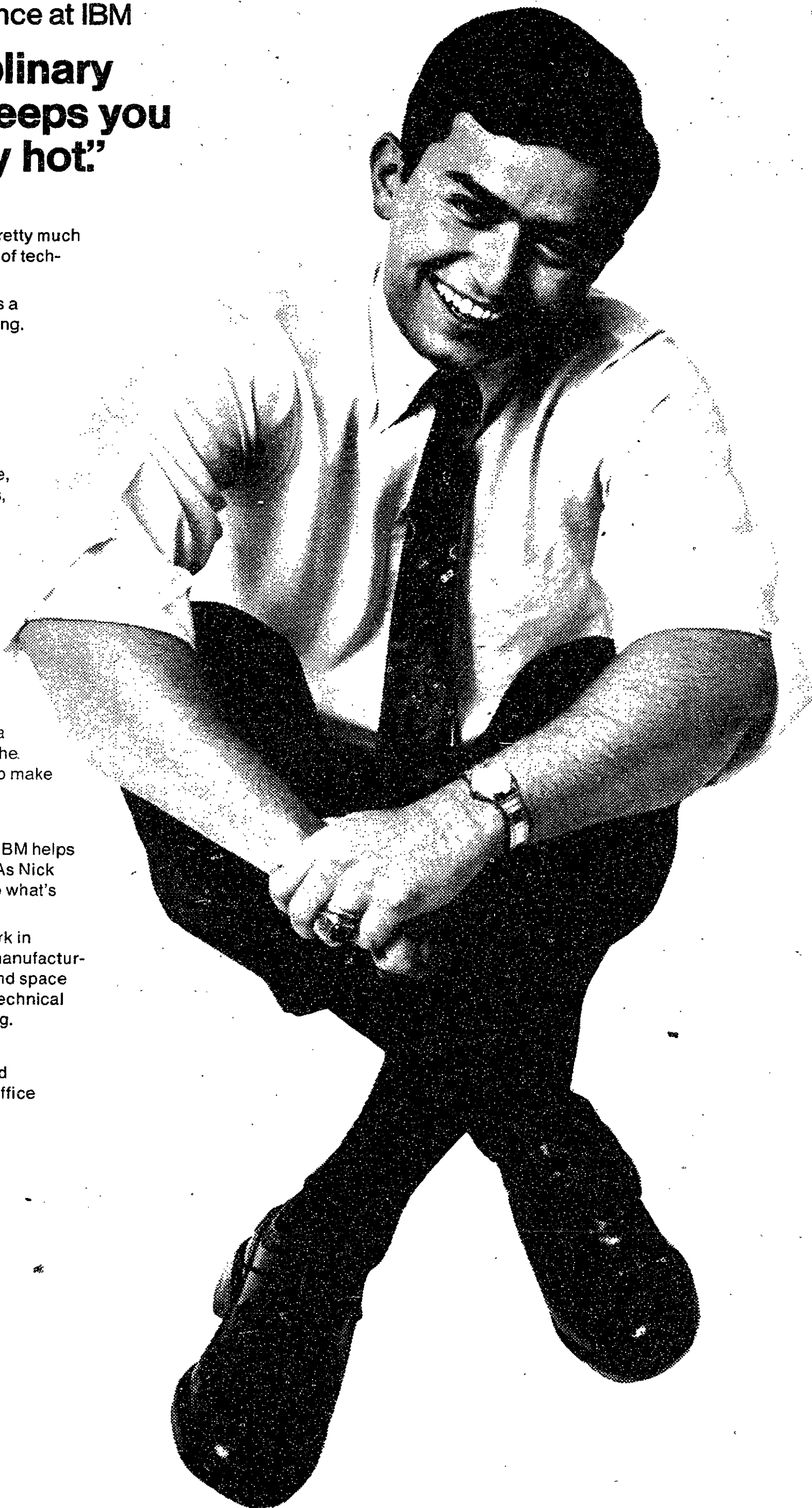
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Citizens decry housing stalemate

(continued from page 1)

Councilman Vellucci then shouted that he was tired of all this "fancy talk." To the roaring approval from "his" people from East Cambridge, he cried, "Let's get on the ball!"

CRA controversy

The focus of attention then shifted back to the Redevelopment Authority as another representative of the Housing Convention charged that the CRA was neglecting the needy citizens in favor of the high-income employees of NASA and MIT. He asserted that the CRA actually represents the university community since all five of its members were Harvard graduates. He then asked the Council to consider a resolution to fill the three upcoming vacancies on the CRA with one black citizen, one residential victim of urban renewal, and one low-income East Cambridge resident

to be appointed by Governor Sargent.

In the ensuing debate, Councilman Daniel Hayes declared that the citizens ought to focus their complaints against the City Council, not against the CRA. He further asserted that the city's housing programs have taken as long as six years without any finished results because of governmental red tape. He charged that federal programs actually lead people astray since they are not adequately funded. Hayes stressed the need for widespread community support in order for housing to succeed, and he stated what is probably the major overall obstacle towards progress: "Everyone wants low-cost housing, but not in their back yard."

Councilwoman Cornelia Wheeler similarly stated that the CRA was under the influence of the City

Council and opposed the proposed resolution on the basis that the present group offered continuity of experience. Councilwoman Barbara Ackermann, on the other hand, supported the resolution, insisting that low-income residents should become involved in redevelopment plans.

'We put you there'

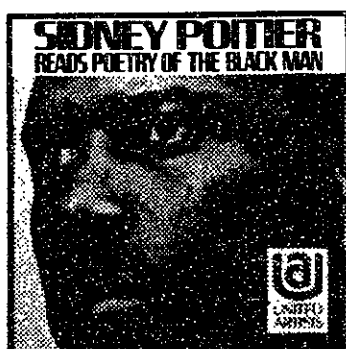
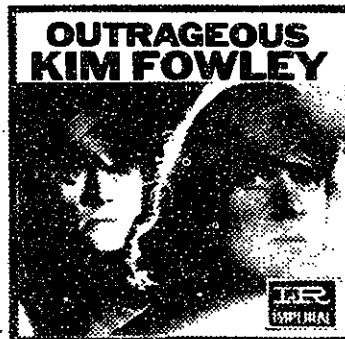
One of the dramatic highlights of the evening came as several Councilmen insisted that they should not vote on the CRA resolution that night because the appointments were not scheduled to be debated until next week's meeting. Vellucci insisted that the vote should be taken, since the issues had been fully discussed that night. When Councilwoman Wheeler declared that the City Council must not be dictated to "by outside interests," she was quickly shouted down by determined and militant citizens in the

gallery who retorted, "We put you there!"

When the CRA appointments resolution was finally voted on, it was defeated by a 6-3 vote, with only Councilmen Ackermann, Deheny, and Vellucci supporting the Housing Convention resolution. After the vote, Vellucci took to galvanizing his defeated constituents as he shouted, "Bring out the troops!"

The subject of the NASA Research Center was brought up several times during the evening. Vellucci asked why it took only six months to push through the NASA project when it has already taken more than six years for the Wellington-Harrington project. Mahoney, in absolving the CRA from blame, retorted that the NASA center was not only vital for our nation's defense, but also a factor in lowering the city's tax rate.

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Mon Amour—Gilbert Becaud—France

SOLID STATE Fifth Dimension

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Worst That Could Happen 3.30
Up Up & Away
Monday Night—Thad Jones—Mel Lewis—Jazz Orchestra
Little Green Apples—Sonny Stitt
Undercurrent—Bill Hall—Jim Evans
He Sings He Sobs—Chick Corea
The Worm—Jimmy McGriff
Dizzy Gillespie at the Village—Vanguard 4.20
The Gamut—Chico Hamilton
Mr. Jazz—King Pleasure
Something Old New & Blue—Joe Williams
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IMPERIAL

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Plain Talk—Jimmy Smith
The Phantom—Duke Pearson
Total Eclipse—Bobby Hutchinson
Slow Drag—Donald Byrd
Caramba—Lee Morgan
New York is Now—Ornette Coleman
Look of Love—Stanley Turrentine
Puttin it Together—Elvin Jones
Speak Like a Child—Herbie Hancock
Serenade to a Soul Sister—Horace Silver
Alligator Bogaloo—Lou Donaldson
The Empty Foxhole—Ornette Coleman
Unit Structures—Cecil Taylor
Maiden Voyage—Herbie Hancock
Song for my Father—Horace Silver
The Sidewinder—Lee Morgan
Empyrean Isles—Herbie Hancock
Jimmy Smiths Greatest Hits (2 rec set)



Wrong order, Mr. Nixon

"Nixon denounces student violence," read the Sunday headlines. Unfortunately, that is a very easy way to make short-term political hay these days, particularly in California, where incidents on campus have made the residents particularly paranoid. What is indeed unfortunate is the way in which any student "requests," "proposals," "demands" and whatnot are lumped together with violence by many people. Attempting to even discuss student participation in the university community with an over-thirty average citizen of California can be an extremely frustrating experience.

Despite the wide press coverage Nixon's quote received, he said little that was new. The accompanying release of a letter sent to college administrations by HEW Secretary Finch merely reminded the administrators that the federal government will withdraw aid, at the institution's request, from any student convicted of unlawful activity. This refers to a law that has

been on the books for some time. On this campus, the Institute has not yet used this law (to the best of our knowledge), and apparently has no intent of doing so.

The most interesting portion of this entire message, however, was only found by those who bothered to read all the way to the end of the news story. Although Nixon placed emphasis on ending campus violence, he also said that universities must fight "depersonalization of the educational experience" and the "internal contradictions of our communities." He added that universities must work towards "student involvement in decision-making and a new emphasis on faculty teaching."

When we consider this statement, we must wonder why it hasn't occurred to him that more work done earlier to alleviate the latter situation might have resulted in his having less trouble with the former.

The little things

It's the little things that count—and the last week turned out a number of mini-events worthy of comment. An assortment of little-used chairs disappeared from the Student Center men's room and reappeared in the lounge of Building 10 to form a lounge which helped alleviate the dearth of places to sit in the main building. There was also an ad hoc group formed to paint the halls of the Institute, at their own expense if necessary. The Institute finally consented to provide the paint and prepare the walls if the students would wait until this could be done. After years of complaints, something will be done. The administration may resent the fact that students took matters into their own hands, but there are plenty of university administrations across the country that would gladly trade their current crop of students for some interested in such pacifistic activities as painting corridors nice colors and helping move furniture.

The timing of the crossing light in front of 77 Massachusetts Avenue was lengthened last weekend. Unwary members of the MIT community would wait their accustomed thirty seconds and move forward into the street, only to find themselves walking in company with a Mack truck or MTA bus. The planning office informs us that this is a temporary condition due to the installation of the new light at Vassar Street, and that we will have our short sequence back after synchronization is completed. We'll hold you to that one, gentlemen.

Although few students know it yet, the Mezzanine Game Room of the Student Center will shortly become an honest-to-Joe Bisaccio game room. MIT's pinball king and the Student Center Committee have agreed on a plan to set

up nine machines, along with Servend food machines. It seems to us that with space in the Student Center as tight as it is, this room could be put to better use. However, if SCC is intent upon bringing in private entrepreneurs, how about letting Gnomon Copy set up one of their machines with its 3¢ Xerox copies? Or perhaps an Elsie's franchise?

Lest we be accused of seeing the hole but never the donut, we would like to thank Chairman Walter Wrigley and all the other people who helped with the MIT Blood Drive for a good job done in a worthy case.

Last weekend, a number of noted experts and university presidents, including Andrew Cordier of Columbia, converged in the Institute for a closed session on the university and urban problems. Apparently the administration preferred not to risk advance publicity which might result in reaction against some of the major names who were scheduled to attend. The mere existence of the conference Saturday was kept a deep secret until press notices were released late Friday afternoon.

The administration has seen fit to involve students in a decision which will certainly have a major effect on their lives at the Institute: the choosing of a new Dean for Students. UAP Mike Albert has formed a committee to help organize student ideas on who the new dean should be. We hope that students will feel free to make suggestions. Any student with an idea for a person to be considered (preferably someone already familiar with the Institute) should contact *The Tech* or the student government office. Unfortunately, Tom Lehrer has already indicated that he is not interested in the job.

Let there be Spring

We would like to support God's recent move away from winter and into the much more relevant area of spring.

We feel that such a move is in the best interests of all concerned; one that has been anticipated by the Administration for some time.

Nevertheless, we cannot accept the way in which the decision was handled; like many other decisions around the Institute, the process is—to say the least—obscure. In fact, only a few people were informed of the event before it actually happened: Dean Wadleigh, Constantine Simonides, and the janitor in the basement of building 24. (*The Tech* was informed by Dean Wadleigh ahead of time, but told to keep it off the record.)

The fact that God did not see fit to consult the Faculty and Administration before reaching His decision is regrettable; the fact that He did not consult the student body is deplorable. It is rumored that UAP Mike Albert and the

Resistance are planning a protest rally Sunday morning in front the Chapel. We of *The Tech* feel that this is not the answer.

As is our usual policy, we feel that decisions such as spring should not be left solely to God. This is contrary to the spirit of a university, and to the precedents that the MIT administration has established. We, therefore, propose the formation of a joint committee made up of 27 students, four faculty members, and a member of the Dean's staff (also, of course, Peter Q. Harris, token student on faculty committees) which would be available to confer with God any time He wishes to make a decision affecting the students. Naturally, before any such decision is passed, He would have to consult the Committee and obtain a 3/4s vote in its favor. We feel that God's Own Decision Deciding and Making Committee (GODDAM) will be a valuable addition to our growing list of decision-making processes into which we have managed to weasel student input.

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Letters to The Tech

March 4 in retrospect

To the Editor:

Now that some of the uproar over March 4th has died down, perhaps some clearer discussions of the issues involved can take place. I should like to consistently state a few of my own opinions, because I believe they fall into a not-well-publicized sort of middle ground.

To begin, classified work and "war associated" work are simply not identical, and it is foolish to treat them as though they were—regardless of SACC deciding to define them as equal. I therefore propose to treat them separately.

I believe the Institute should not offer any classified courses because I believe that the only valid basis for refusing to allow a student into a class is academic. To say that Joe Smith may not take 25.7921 because his uncle used to be a close friend of Gus Hall should be contrary to the spirit of MIT education.

I believe the Institute should not permit faculty to assign students to classified theses, because thesis research should be what introduces the student to the academic-scientific community, and restricted circulation of a thesis is contrary to this development of the student.

I believe there is nothing wrong with faculty or students conducting classified research if they so desire, so long as it does not overly limit their participation in student-faculty dialogue.

As far as "war associated" work, I feel it is up to each person to decide for himself what is and is not morally acceptable in this regard; those who wish to contribute to the national defense should not be forbidden to do so merely because some of their colleagues do not feel that this is a desirable or worthwhile effort. I think the real, neglected, point is that we all need to try to direct the thinking of those politicians who decide where the funds for research go to allocate as much for non "war associated" work as they do for defense contracting—so

that the pressures of economic necessity are not used as a subtle force to coerce participation on the part of those who would rather not.

As my final point, I believe ROTC should be extra-curricular; I do not find it consistent on the academic level with an MIT education; but, again, those who wish to participate should not be prevented from doing so by those who do not approve.

Gerald Blum
VIII G

Pinballs

To the Editor:

I don't think that pinball machines belong in the Student Center. Aside from the problems relating to the disposition of the profits and the appropriateness of the machines, there is the primary problem of space.

There are many student activities that need rooms and the space on the fourth floor is insufficient. Thus by taking up a meeting room, the pinball machines are making this shortage much more acute.

Since the Student Center Committee decided that there is extra space on the third floor, I propose that it be given to an activity that has already asked for a room in the Student Center instead of to the pinball machines.

Steve Loeb

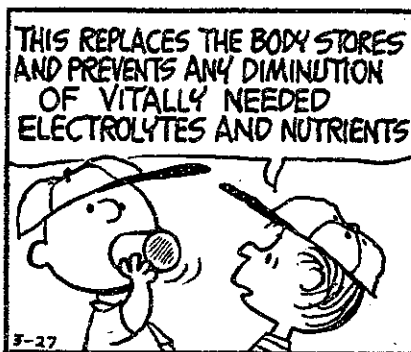
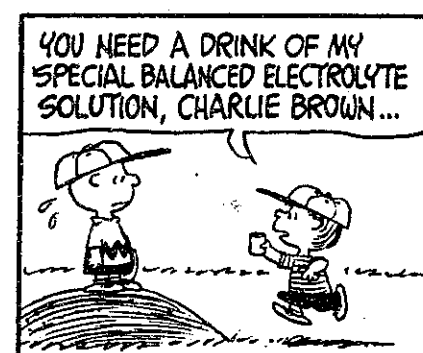
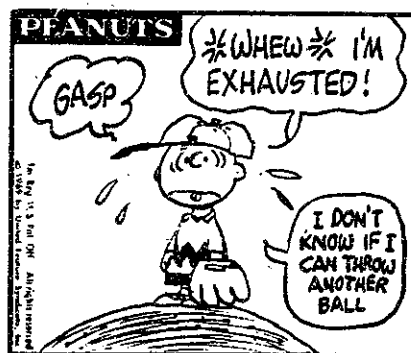
Member Student Center Committee

Larger issues

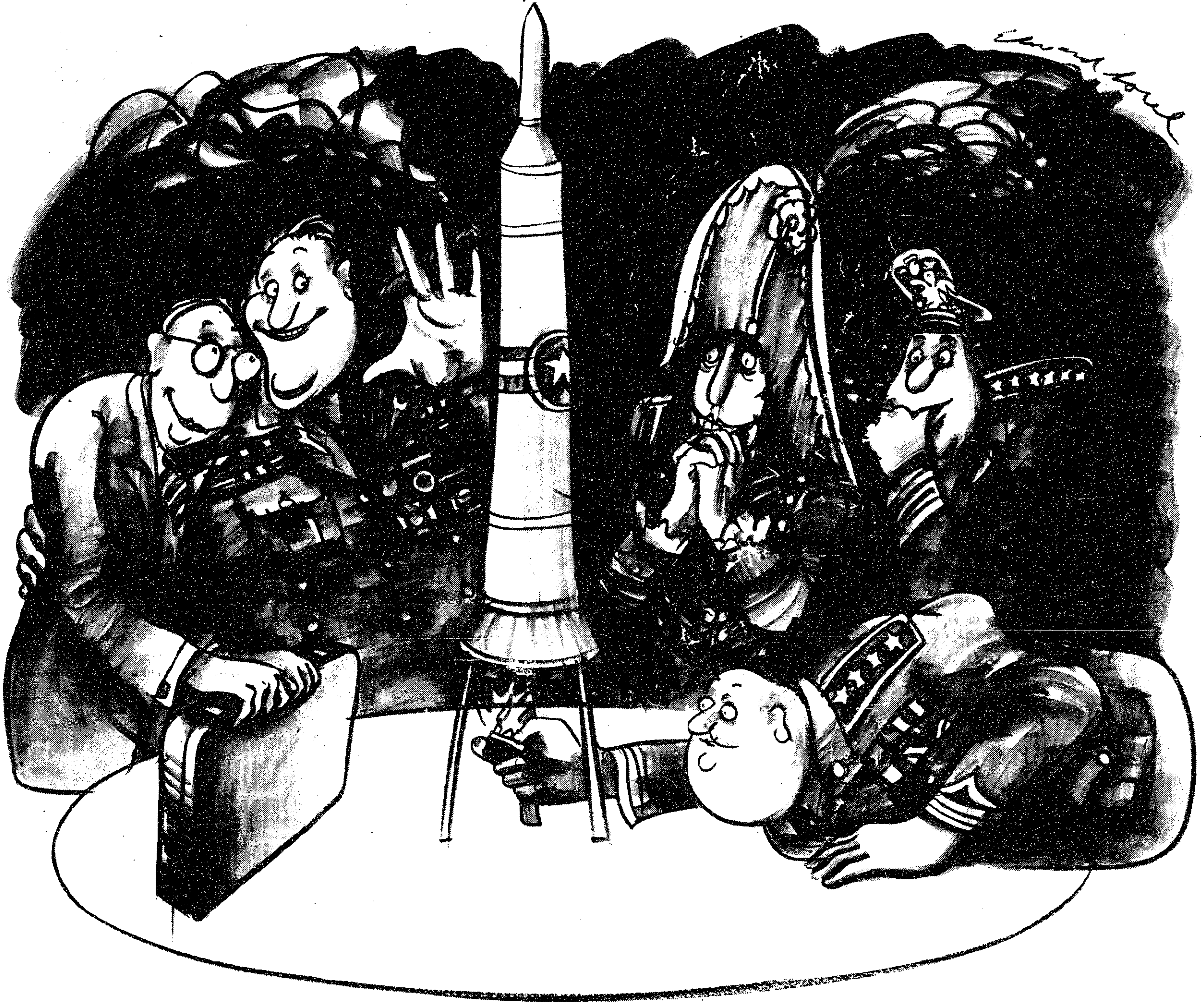
To the Editor:

I should like to offer a warm commendation of your temperate and thoughtful editorial, "Time Constants for Change," written in the aftermath of the March 19 faculty meeting. Although the formal result of the votes taken at that meeting would seem to leave us where we were, I really do not believe that this is the case. The debate surrounding the question of requirements has helped to focus the attention to the Faculty as a whole on the larger questions concerning undergraduate education at MIT. The need to tackle such questions had

(Please turn to page 7)



From the people who brought you Vietnam:



The anti ballistic missile system.

They're mad.

They're absolutely mad.

Everyone can see that things at home are getting worse all the time, and that little or nothing is being done about it.

The last thing in the world we need is to spend six or seven thousand million dollars for the down payment on an anti ballistic missile system.

But what can you expect from the type of mind that got us into Vietnam in the first place, and that keeps plunging us back in for one-last-victory-try every time it looks as though we might finally extricate ourselves.

Mr. Nixon and Secretary Laird and their advisors in the Pentagon seem to have lost touch with reality.

There are bombs going off in our cities, but they're not coming from China or the U.S.S.R.

The air we breathe is being poisoned, but it's not being done by enemy agents.

Many Americans no longer believe what the Government tells them, but it's not because they listen to Radio Moscow.

The gold in Fort Knox is, for all practical purposes, no longer our own—but the job wasn't done by Goldfinger or Smersh.

The war and weapons people have become so obsessed with International Communism, they fail to see that they themselves are laying the groundwork for a state of home-grown anarchy.

A few observations on the A.B.M.

The figure they use is six or seven billion dollars. But this is just the well-known foot in the door.

Experience with Pentagon procurement in the past indicates that actual costs run two or three times the original estimate.

Furthermore, there is every likelihood that the "light" ABM system will get heavier and heavier as it goes along, and would ultimately cost over fifty thousand million dollars.

All this for a "Maginot Line in the Sky" (as the N.Y. Times described it in a recent editorial), that would most likely be obsolete by the time it is operative, and wind up as surplus electronic junk on Canal Street.

Meanwhile, back in the U.S.S.R., do you think "their" hawks would be standing still for this?

What can we do about it?

Unfortunately, the Pentagon doesn't seem to be able to learn from experience, but we wouldn't give up hope for the U. S. Senate.

There are a lot of Senators—including conservative Republicans—who feel they were "had" by the infamous Gulf of Tonkin resolution, and this time they don't seem to be buying the Pentagon's big public relations campaign on the A.B.M.

This thing can be stopped in the Senate. But it will take the kind of grass roots' effort that did so much to change the political climate on Vietnam last year. Our marching song has come again.

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Rabi stresses military need for academic enlightenment

By Duff McRoberts

Nobel laureate Isidor I. Rabi, Visiting Professor of Physics, told an East Campus Seminar audience last week that the American government and military are in great need of more involvement and guidance from the academic community.

In a talk entitled "The Concept of National Defense", Rabi developed the thesis that the military should not be left to its own resources of judgement, and that enlightened help from outside is needed.

He said a concentration of power exists where there is not a great accumulation of wisdom. Drawing illustrations from his own experience of work with the military, Rabi claimed that military leaders do not have the background to deal with expanding technology and complex international situations. He said also that a military left to itself has rather undemocratic features.

The role of the universities, to the extent that it has developed, has helped to provide leadership and technical assistance, and has extended democratic government, forming "a more perfect union" between the military and the outside community that must control it, he said.

War in Viet Nam

Proceeding to a deeper look into the issue, Rabi cited the example of the Viet Nam war. "How did we get into a situation such as this... where a war is being fought under the old principles — the experts running the course of the war?" he inquired. He charged the American people with forgetting that "the experts are not experts." With reference to the alienation of academically-oriented young people from the government and the military, Rabi said the current war climate is "distorting the whole outlook of a generation of young people."

In an examination of possible reasons that university involvement in government has not helped more than it has, Rabi said Congress still pays too much attention to uniforms. He charged, "There is too much centralized power... in the hands of the



Visiting Professor I. I. Rabi

President and a few people." He told his audience that "the Congress has not voted itself enough money to have a staff which would give it an independent review" of the executive branch.

Public and taxes

He continued, "What element in our society is different? One is the awful willingness of the American public to pay taxes — how easily the federal government can take money away from the people — The other one is secrecy... When there is no input of wisdom the whole national life becomes unbalanced."

On ways to rectify the situation, Rabi urged that the government and military not be abandoned. He said groups of concerned individuals, especially scientists, may have more influence on Congress than many people realize. He noted that one part of the trouble is that people in the academic and technical community often do not mix well with the machinations of party politics.

In a question-and-answer period that followed, Rabi said that a "think-tank" arrangement can lead to the Pentagon being told what it wants to hear. He also called an ABM system without partial disarmament extremely undesirable.

SDS hits MIT "harassment"

By Larry Klein

Thursday in the West Lounge of the Student Center the MIT SDS held a first meeting to consider ways of aiding the Institute maintenance men gain better working conditions. Attended by some twenty-five persons, the Thursday meeting is expected by its organizers to serve as the initial step in building an active SDS chapter at MIT.

Mistreatment of workers

The main topic of discussion at the SDS meeting was MIT's treatment of its maintenance men. Reporting information they had gained from talking to maintenance personnel, students attending the meeting built up a story of exploitation of the workers — both by their own union leadership and by the Institute itself.

According to students at the SDS meeting, supervisors of the maintenance men have been conducting a campaign of harassment against their charges for the past year, with complete approval of the Institute. Moreover, the Institute was charged with increasing work loads of the men beyond reasonable amounts and with preventing the men from striking by threatening to break such a strike through employment of non-union personnel. As evidence for this claim, a student quoted from an Institute memorandum which dealt with an expected strike in late January: "Institute personnel should prepare to continue their regular activities to the fullest extent practicable... Arrangements have been made to provide essential services with supervisory and other non-union personnel."

Dual purpose

The purpose of the meeting, as seen by its organizers, was twofold. First, the students want to build up a strong student movement which can either

convince the Institute administration to treat its maintenance people differently or which can foil any attempts by the Institute to break a strike by maintenance men through the use of non-union personnel (particularly students).

Secondly, such a movement was seen by the meeting's organizers as a first cause around which an SDS chapter at MIT could crystallize. The significance of this particular cause was further highlighted by the necessity seen by most of the people in attendance at the meeting for the SDS to build a strong student-worker alliance.

Although there was general agreement at the meeting as to the importance of building a pro-working class student movement, disagreement

did develop as to the exact reason for this importance.

Some of the students felt it to be to their eventual economic advantage to support the plight of the maintenance men. Others, however, disagreed, seeing no economic advantage in aiding the workers. Instead, they saw a moral significance in such action.

Behind much of this discussion however, there also seemed to be the implicit assumption that the support of the working class was vital to the interests of the SDS. With this support, the SDS would greatly increase its chances of being able to influence governmental policy — specifically in combating "the misuse of science and technology in the service of imperialism."

Every father's daughter is a virgin



UCS formalizes structure; sees future political action

By Joe Kashi

The Union of Concerned Scientists evolved into a more formally political organization Saturday with the formation of work and research groups directed at specific issues.

In the wake of its March 4th work-stoppage, UCS moved toward a more cohesive, unified structure, which although loose, would coordinate research and political actions in a number of important areas. Broadly, these areas of concern are: management, ecology, military issues, and socio-economic problems.

Dr. Francis Low, UCS chairman, stressed that membership is based primarily upon an individual's willingness to devote some time to one of the subgroups. Effort will be directed primarily toward informing some scientists and the public on existing knowledge in various fields affecting national policy, research into those areas where information to make policy decisions is lacking, and undertaking political action dictated by this knowledge.

A steering committee, which is to consist of two members of each working group, will be responsible for organizing UCS's structure and coordinating its political efforts. In addition, it will be responsible for insuring close

communication between the various work groups. UCS dues will be two dollars per year for student members and ten dollars per year for non-student members. An anonymous donor has promised to match a large percentage of all funds collected by UCS up to a few thousand dollars.

After some discussion, UCS decided that it would take political action in the future, and not merely restrict itself to collecting and disseminating information. Further, it decided to begin to look into areas not strictly within its sphere of competence at the present. In this manner, it hopes to attain a broadly based expertise.

The next UCS meeting will be in the Kolker Room 26-414 at 3 pm, April 7th.

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MIT paints busy corridor in student-run experiment

(continued from page 4)



Photo by George Flynn

Students discuss possible plans of action at a meeting held in the renovated room opposite the Bursar's office. Nothing was decided at this meeting Friday evening.

The Institute paint shop will paint the passageway between the main corridor and Building 26 to the specifications of a group of interested students who gathered in Building 8 last Monday night.

As originally planned last weekend, students were going to take it upon themselves to paint the corridors, but were dissuaded from this course when MIT offered to clean the walls and provide paint of any color requested. MIT later offered to have the Institute's paint shop do the actual painting; this was apparently done to avoid any misunderstanding between the union and the Institute. The Building 8 corridor will not be painted as a model for other areas—each area's design will be independent of any

other's. The painting is scheduled to begin this week.

The action taken by the Institute grew out of the idea that students should have some control over their environment. A number of somewhat disorganized attempts at painting the walls in the area of Building 10 were made before the Institute decided to begin painting selected areas on an experimental basis.

Another effort in this direction is being made by the Student Committee on Environment (SCE) which has been distributing questionnaires relating to the classrooms of the Institute and the effect of the drab environment on learning attitudes. These questionnaires are to be used in conjunction with a graphics project undertaken at MIT by the Cambridge Seven, a local architectural group.

certainly become clear to me personally (and I'm sure, to many others) long before the CEP proposals were brought to the floor. That did not, in my opinion, render the specific proposals pointless, but I fully share Professor Morrison's view that the major questions of principle are separable, and should be separated, from minor adjustments in the existing system, such as those proposed by the CEP.

We all, faculty and students alike, want to see MIT giving the best undergraduate education that our human and physical resources permit. There are, however, sincere differences of opinion, among faculty as well as among students, on how that can be achieved. The amount of structure that should be built into the educational process will continue to be a matter for debate. My own belief is that a certain degree of structure is both necessary and desirable, and that the removal of constraints is not automatically beneficial. But I do also believe firmly that what happens within a particular structure is at least as important as the structure itself. To the extent that both faculty and students can more effectively address themselves to the real business of education, the preoccupation with rules and requirements will dwindle and will be seen in proper perspective.

Some faculty members—perhaps enough to make the crucial difference in the final result—voted against the CEP motion because they felt that it did not come to grips with the basic problems. I considered this a pity, though I would have agreed with them if it could have been shown that passage of the motion would have been seen as excusing us from undertaking a really searching study of our educational system. But such hypothesizing is now behind us. Nothing now obscures the clear and urgent need for a joint faculty/student effort on these matters, and I believe that such an effort will have the enthusiastic backing of the Faculty as well as the student body. There will be strong arguments about what should be done, but the important thing is that there are faculty and students who care enough to get involved. Given that involvement, I do not doubt that we shall learn how to do things better.

A. P. French

Sellout?

To the Editor:

To say that I have been turned off by the editorials appearing in last week's issues of *The Tech* does not accurately describe my reactions. I am in absolute awe of your logic, your idea of a just and reasonable solution, and your crusading spirit.

I would like to know how you could support Albert while dissociating yourselves from most of his platform. As he stated many times, Albert's platform was running for UAP, not the individual. His platform really consisted of three points: (1) support of SACC proposals, (2) support of BSU proposals, and (3) abolishing institute requirements. The rest of his platform was the same garbage we hear every year from all of the candidates. How could you logically support him, while opposed to two-thirds of what he stood for?

In Friday's issue, you stated that the only lasting solution to the problem of having two UAP's would be for the two of them to reach some solution which would be mutually agreeable. What about the desires of the 1600 students who voted last Thursday? I can't help but feel amused at the way Enders undermined Albert's efforts. Apparently, he felt for some time that he could always screw Albert if he won. Aren't you just a little upset with the dirty politics used to determine who your next UAP will be? But the point remains: what about the will of the undergraduates of MIT? Should two student politicians (Albert can now be classified as such) arbitrarily decide who's going to represent us for the next year? The decision is *ours* to make—not theirs. And we did, last Thursday.

The last editorial of the week was really the funniest: your strong support of extending pass-fail—next year. And this came right after the CEP just flushed the proposal (signed by 1200 students). Pass-fail is not to allow students to do away with the hard work in a subject, or to let them get

Letters to The Tech

away with "just passing." How many seniors in the last five terms have restricted their efforts in a subject so as to get away with everything they could? Pass-fail is to free the student from the burden of a grade which undeniably affects his future. A student can take a subject to learn what is personally relevant to him, an experience all too rare at MIT. Senior pass-fail as it now exists is only a crumb thrown out to keep us quiet. When things start getting noisy, they'll throw us another crumb, and exclaim how enlightened they are. But taking one subject a term pass-fail really makes very little difference. How about *all* electives—or all subjects? Eventually, students will get this. But with *The Tech* supposedly representing student attitudes, I may not live to see it.

When is *The Tech* going to stop making excuses for the faculty and administration (and student government) and start leading the fight for what we, as students, need from our MIT experience. You may *think* you are doing this, but you fall pitifully short.

David Frank '69

Closed Doors

To the Editor:

In this letter I would like to inform other members of the class of '71 of the provinciality of its Executive Committee.

At 6:30 pm Sunday, March 23, I was on the fourth floor of the Student Center, I saw some Exec. Comm. members on the floor and ascertained that there was a meeting. I went to the meeting primarily because I am interested in seeing some or all of the money being budgeted for JP (remember the raised money is only a buffer, it can only pay for a small fraction of the prom) used for a socially useful purpose. Ray Huey informed me that the meeting was closed and that I would have to leave. Before I could question why, Howie Siegel said something to the effect of, "If you're not out of here before I count to five, I'll move you out!"

One of the most definite desires of the student body is the recent elections was to have open faculty committee

meetings, or at least have student representation on them. Further, the right of students to attend open faculty meetings has been amply used. How can we as students demand extension of these rights if we exclude our peers from meetings in which they have a direct concern?

Steve Schwartz '71

BSU Reaction

To the Editor:

This letter is in reply to that of Milton Dailey '72. Mr. Dailey:

It seems to me that the Institute is doing a damned good job so far on black student problems. "Only" fifty black students were admitted for next year; but that is a great improvement over the six or so who came to MIT the year before. Let's face the facts—it's not easy to suddenly find 100 blacks to go to MIT. And don't you think that it reflects partly on BSU recruiting that fifty instead of 100 were admitted?

It also seems that you forgot about Project Epsilon, which is a project of the administration; and, also, that the BSU could hardly be entirely responsible for the summer program, since it is the administration which will be (and has been) implementing it.

So you only got one black administrator instead of two! These people are also not easy to find—what did you do to help the administration find such people?

Maybe the administration is not being fair in "only" offering two-year scholarships—but maybe money for the four-year scholarship plan is not immediately available?

Mr. Dailey, it looks to me as if the administration is "getting off its ass"; and if the BSU keeps on trying (as it should), and *actively assisting* the administration in carrying out the new policies, most of the demands will probably be fulfilled. But do not underestimate your own responsibility or overestimate the Institute's immediate resources.

(P.S. You can quote anyone you want to; that doesn't mean he's right.)

Peter Meschter '69

Announcements

* Elections for representatives of the Non-Resident Students' Association to the new Student General Assembly will be held today in the lobby of Building 10.

* Social Inquiry is sponsoring a lecture tonight at 7:30 in 54-100. William Hinton, author of *Fay Shen*, will speak on the Cultural Revolution in China.

* All recognized activities are reminded to file a copy of their current constitutions and a list of officers with Betty Hendricks in Room W20-401. Only those activities with constitutions on file will be permitted to participate in the next Activities Council meeting.

* Applications are now being accepted for positions for resident graduate tutors in undergraduate Institute Houses and fraternities. Tutor's responsibilities are of an informal nature—generally to provide teaching and counseling assistance to undergraduates. Remuneration is free room and board. Interested graduate students should write to Dean Kenneth R. Wadleigh, 7-133, giving (1) qualifications and background, (2) the names of two MIT faculty members who can serve as references, (3) approval to thesis advisor or registration officer to undertake tutorial responsibility. For further information contact Miss Seelinger, Room 7-133, X6776.

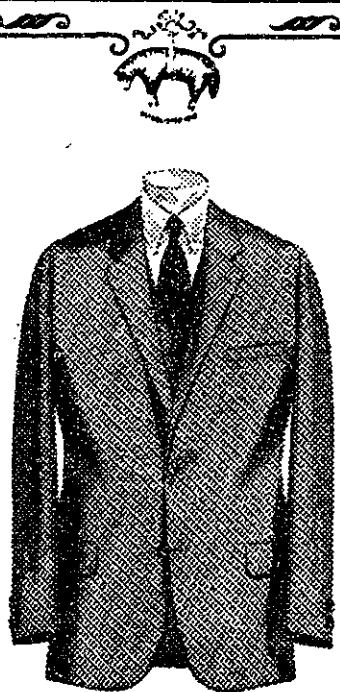
* Nominations for the Goodwin Medal should be returned to the Office of the Dean of the Graduate School (3-134) before Monday, April 7. These nominations can be made by any member of the faculty or by any student. Faculty nominations should be submitted through the Head of the nominee's department of appointment; student nominations should be submitted to UAP Mike Albert (for undergraduates) or GSC President John Harkness (for graduates).

* Nominations for Stewart Awards should be submitted to the Institute Committee Office, W20-401, or to Harold Federow, at East Campus. Stewart Awards are given for outstanding contributions to extracurricular life at MIT.

* On the evening of April 18, the Student Staff of the Walker Memorial Dining Service will hold the 35th Annual William Hamilton Carlisle, Jr. Assembly. The event, a white tie formal ball, is attended by invited guests of the Walker Staff. This year's guests include many members of the Institute Administration as well as distinguished alumni and friends of the staff. For further information contact your house president.

* The Class of 1969 will operate a Hotel Information Clearing House for accommodations for parents during Commencement week. At this time 75 rooms have been reserved at a Boston hotel. For further information contact Shelley Fleet at X7766.

* Interviews for Finance Board members will be held Tuesday, April 15, beginning at 7:00 pm in the Finance Board office, W20-401. Students interested in running for a position should sign up with the student government secretary in W20-401 or call X2696. Questions may be directed to Robert McGregor, Finance Board Chairman, at X3214, 247-8029, or 262-4026.



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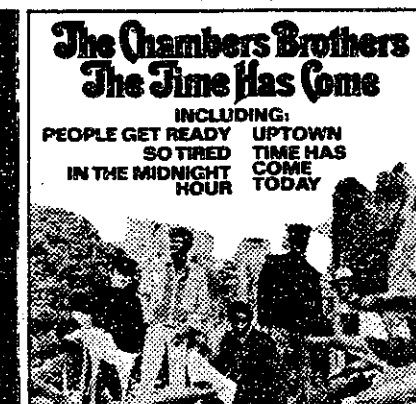
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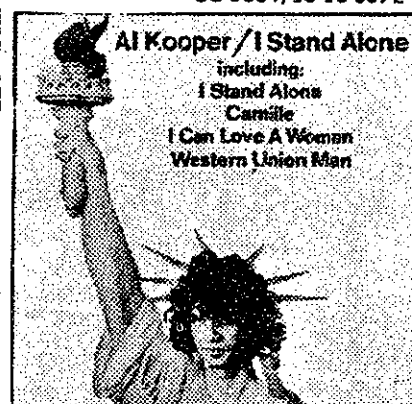
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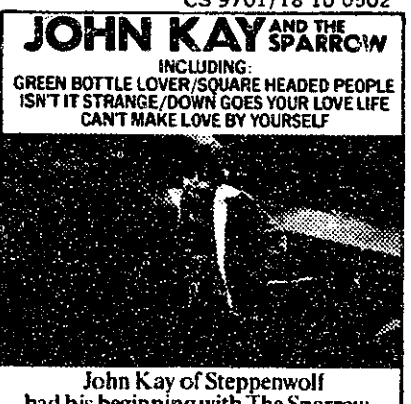
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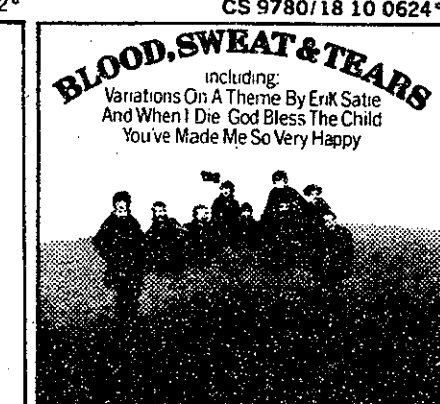
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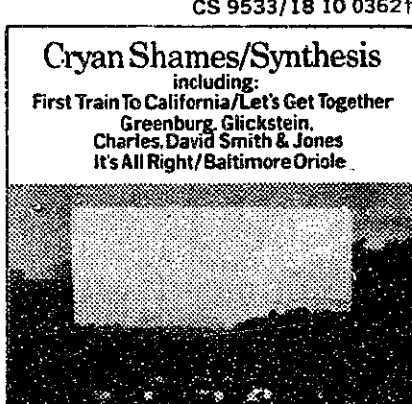
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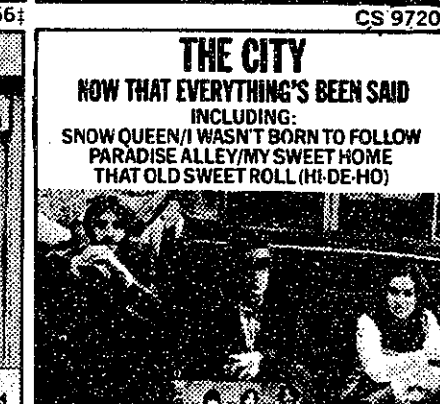
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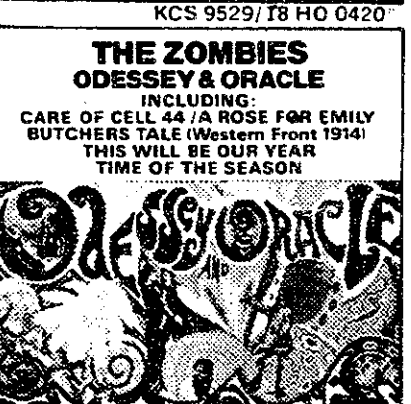
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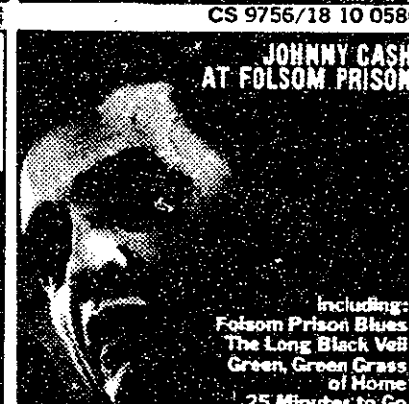
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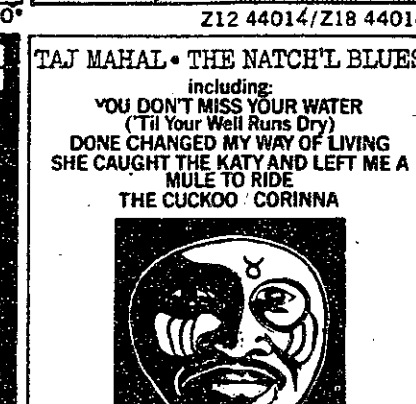
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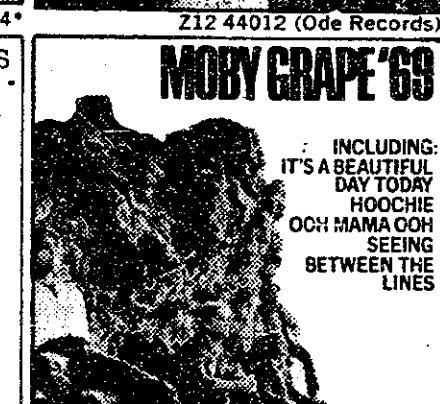
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Activities Council chooses Flynn temporary chairman

George Flynn '69 was elected temporary Activities Council Chairman at last Thursday's Activities Council meeting.

Flynn, Steve Loeb '70, temporary Secretary, and Bob Pokorny '69, temporary Treasurer, are expected to become the permanent officers at the next Activities Council meeting. Both Flynn and Pokorny will be at the Institute next year as fifth-year undergraduates.

It had been expected that Barry Rosenbaum '70, last year's Secretary who had planned to run for Chairman this year, would present a new constitution to be voted on at the election meeting. As it turned out, neither Rosenbaum nor the last Chairman, Mike Ginzberg '69, attended the meeting. Carl Weiss '69 presided in Ginzberg's absence.

Since a new constitution had not yet been drawn up, it was decided to elect temporary officers whose

first duty would be to prepare a new constitution. Within a month, another meeting will be held at which the new constitution will be presented and permanent (i.e., for the next year) officers will be elected.

The basis of the new constitution will be the expansion of Activities Council membership to include all 100-odd recognized activities. In view of this goal, the Activities Council voted at its last meeting before the election meeting to allow all recognized activities to vote in the elections. A similar motion, to apply to the next meeting, was passed at the end of the election meeting.

Flynn, who was elected by a large margin, campaigned on a platform of finding more office space for activities, encouraging financial responsibility among activities.

Game room to acquire pinball

The Mezzanine Game Room in the Student Center will shortly be transformed from a seldom-used meeting and dining room into a 24-hour refreshment and amusement area.

A total of nine amusement (pinball, etc.) machines have been placed in the room by the firm of Joe Bisaccio '70. The Servend vending machine company will install food and drink machines, and tables and chairs will be supplied.

Decorations will be done by Dick Stroud of the Student Art Association. Plans include continuous slide projection on a translucent Mylar screen on the window.

Dubose Montgomery '71, who is heading the project for the Student Center Committee, said that he has been allotted a budget of about \$2000 from the Student Center operating budget. Montgomery said that the total expenditures are not yet known, but that they will not total over \$2000.

The room will open shortly after Spring vacation with a party and live band. According to Montgomery and Visaccio, the purpose of the lounge is to provide a study-break area—something other than a quiet lounge as on the second floor, or a dining area such as the Twenty Chimneys.

The plan for the room has been under consideration by the Student



Photo by George Flynn

Interested passers-by inspect the new amusement machines shortly after they were delivered Monday afternoon. The machines are to be part of a new amusement area in the third-floor Mezzanine Game Room.

Center Committee since January. When the plans were finalized, according to Montgomery, only one member of the Committee opposed them. That opposition was based on the pinball machines, which were held to be "addictive."

The nine amusement machines were placed by Bisaccio, Bob Wilk '70, and John Friel '70, who are MIT's exclusive suppliers of pinball machines. Bisaccio *et al.* operate a total of 33 amusement machines on campus.

Bisaccio said that the bells in the pinball machines will be turned off to reduce noise. He admitted that the machines will be arranged somewhat differently from the way they appeared this week because "we do not want the place to look like an arcade." The most notable of these machines is a juke box which will operate for \$.05 per play.

Bisaccio confided that the machines had cost around \$6500, all of which was paid by his firm. In return, Bisaccio will receive 50 per cent of the machine's intake. He will also pay all the maintenance and insurance costs of the machine.

Montgomery hopes to arrange for the other 50 per cent to go to the Student Center Committee. Although "the money was not the reason," the additional funds will allow the Committee to undertake new projects. Among the possible projects Montgomery mentioned was a redesign of the Student Center elevators [see *The Tech*, December 13, 1968].

From Sweden A Cannon Production

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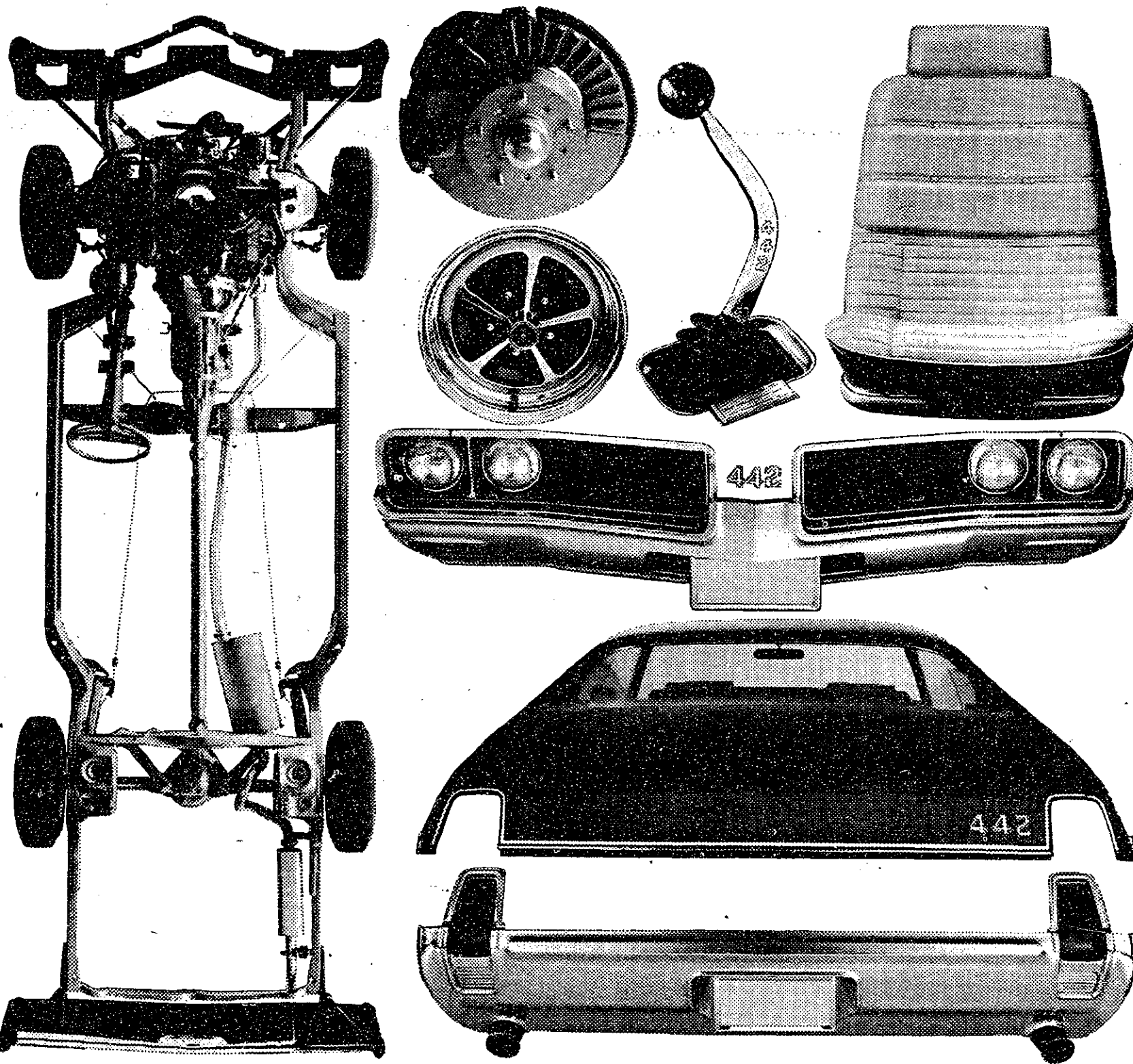
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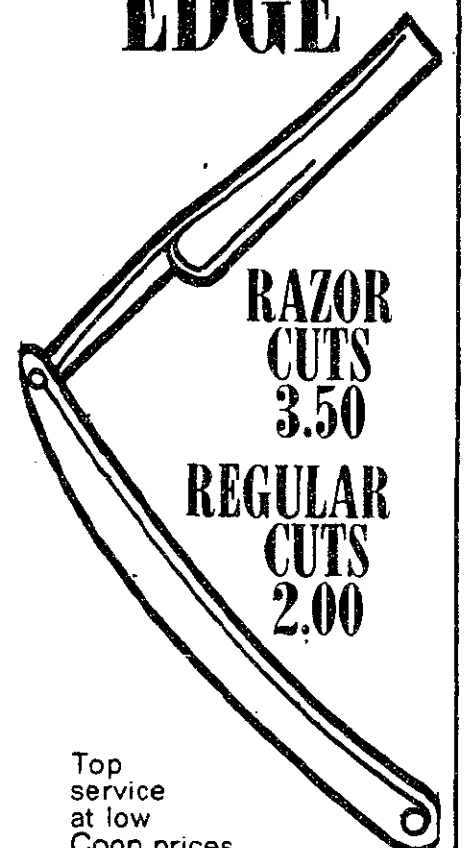
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classical...

MIT Symphony plays well

By Robert McCall

The MIT Symphony Orchestra presented a rare treat to the MIT Community March 22—a concert Conducted by David Epstein, the orchestra gave competent, and at times, bright performance in its second and last concert this year at MIT.

The Overture to the *Italian Girl in Algiers* is one of the many Rossini overtures to remain after the unmentioned deaths of their respective operas. Because of the popularity of these overtures it is difficult to perform any of them well. The orchestra was able to give an acceptable rendition although hampered by this inherent problem.

The high point of the evening was Bela Bartok's *Dance Suite* written in 1923. The suite is composed of six dances each (except the third) separated from the next by a simple, sweet tune contrasting the harshness of the realities in the actual dances. Bartok seems to portray a progression in man's nature and his civilization starting with a primitive pulsing beat similar to that used in *The Rite of Spring* by Stravinski, then

moving to a harsh movement in which the sections of the orchestra seem to fight for control, depicting an uncontrolled violence. He continues with a theme that seems to represent people working, traveling, and building, people too busy for anything but work. The next dance is slow with a noticeable lack of activity, almost foreboding anticipating the controlled and overwhelming violence of the fifth dance. The final movement is similar to the third, but now rebuilding, slowly and with much more meaning. The orchestra performed the entire suite very well.

The program's main number, Mozart's *Piano Concerto No. 21 in C Major (K.467)* played by Helena Costa, was, at most, disappointing. Miss Costa's style was muddy and much too expressive for Mozart. In the finale the orchestra achieved good contrast and the tempo was good in what seemed a vain attempt to salvage the entire concerto.

In all, the concert was enjoyable and indeed a rare treat. Perhaps if the orchestra played more often the MIT community would give to it the distinction it can achieve.

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rock...

Is rock 'n' roll really all that bad?

By Jeff Gale

(Ent. Ed. Note: This article is a rebuttal to the contention, expressed in the March 18 issue of The Tech, that rock 'n' roll is essentially a junk medium which is loads of fun to listen to.)

Rock is, indeed a commodity for several thousand pressagents and some hundred record companies. It can display, in its worst form (Bubble-gum music), such idiocy of composition as to make one question any validity of its existence. However, too much value exists in the cult of Rock to totally write it off as merely a vehicle to an affected high.

Rock, as a musical form, is the most vibrant and expressive form in existence. Classical music is a composer's format. The musician can do little in the way of individual innovation and must rely on a variety of subtle, tightly defined methods to inject and individual emotional content. Rock as the other end of the spectrum, is a musician's and a composer's form. Great freedom is left to the individual to express and interpret. Any two versions of Beethoven's *Fifth Symphony* will contain differences of inflection and emphasis. However, versions of *Season of the Witch* vary from sedate to belligerent depending upon the artist.

The Rock form attracts much of the finest new musical talent because it offers the most freedom of expression. The traditional forms of jazz are being abandoned due to the freedom of the Rock structure. Larry Coryell and Bob Moses made the transition from Rock (The Free Spirits) to jazz (Gary Burton Quartet) and have not only been acclaimed in their new format but have brought that format closer to their old

one. Jeremy Steig and the Satyrs have received accolades from both sides, having made the switch the other way. Groups such as Blood, Sweat and Tears have merged the forms to the point of showing the influence of both Miles Davis and the Beatles in the same number. Country music has shown its influence through the Byrds and Buffalo Springfield. Rock is exerting its influence on even the traditional country form—Bob Dylan and Johnny Cash have an album on tape. The exuberance and life have even served to both revive the blues roots and to merge

with the revived form (Bloomfield, Clapton, Beck).

Rock grew out of a void. Classical music did not provide the necessary artistic freedom. The traditionally free outlets, jazz and country, had stagnated. When the Rock form also stagnates, another will appear to give the required freedom. However, with the influx of talent into the Rock field and the continued freedom of form, that stagnation is in the distant future. Rock is music which is expressive, vibrant, and free. Its validity as a music form should need no further defence.

classical...

Cellist Rostropovich plays to an enthusiastic audience

By Steven Shladover

Friday night, a capacity audience at Symphony Hall enjoyed a rare opportunity to hear a recital by the eminent Soviet cellist, Mstislav Rostropovich. He is widely regarded as the greatest master of his instrument in his generation, being second only to Pablo Casals among living cellists. It is a pleasure to report that he did his reputation no violence by his performances in his relatively brief program, presented by the Boston University Celebrity Series.

Rostropovich is, above all, a great communicative artist rather than a mere performer. His interpretations always serve the best interests of the composer, but never become dry or academic. He produces a surprisingly large and full tone from his instrument, and varies the color of his playing with the greatest of ease and appropriateness. His technique is nearly effortless, and he has reached the state of mastery at which he no longer has to worry about technical problems. One problem, and it is rarely encountered in a cello recital, was the excessively subdued piano accompaniment of Alexander Dedukhin. Although it was always easy to hear the cello part, the piano was drowned out a number of times. Even when it could be heard, it was as through a haze, perhaps indicating too much reliance on the damper pedal.

First half of program

The program began with a group of short works, an *Aria* by Handel and pieces one, two, and four from the "Five Pieces Folk Style," Op. 102, by Schumann. These were kept consistently exciting through the skillful use of variety of tone and expressive inflection. While these selections were not interpretively

taxing, they served as a good warming up and introduction to Rostropovich's technical and expressive prowess.

The first half of the program concluded with the Brahms Sonata No. 1 in E Minor, Opus 38, a piece which called for a more sombre tone production than that previously offered. This received a very passionate and romantic interpretation, which communicated very effectively with the audience. There were a few technical slips, but these bothered neither the audience nor the performer, such was the importance of his musical ideas. These ideas were sound enough to allow Rostropovich to get away with an extremely romantic approach which could easily have become mannered or exaggerated. It is to his credit that this did not occur.

Shostakovich Sonata

Rostropovich is known as a good friend and leading exponent of the music of his countryman, Dmitri Shostakovich. Accordingly, the second half of his program was devoted to that composer's Sonata in D Minor, Opus 40. This is a very impressive work, one of Shostakovich's best, and it received a definitive, nearly ideal, performance. The interpretation combined passion, vigor, humor, and sensitivity in a masterful conception, held together with playing of near perfection. It was a completely satisfying culmination to the recital, and the audience reacted to it with enthusiasm.

Proof of Rostropovich's communicative gift was the enthusiastic reception the audience granted him, certainly one of the noisiest ovations of the season at Symphony Hall. Four encores were offered, and even after that, the audience tried to recall the artist with the rare (in this country, at least) phenomenon of rhythmic applause.

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theater...

'Blood Knot' takes a look at the apartheid situation

By Robert Fourer

Apartheid—forced separation of the races—is law in South Africa, and public dissent is illegal. Protest, much like in Communist eastern Europe, must be cleverly disguised or re-directed to be allowed; symbolism in the arts, not surprisingly, is one of the most successful means. With this in mind (or so it seems from here) Athol Fugard's play *The Blood Knot* was first produced in 1960 in a small multi-racial theater workshop in Johannesburg; it has since been performed throughout the world, and is now being given its premiere in this city by the Theatre Company of Boston. As an attempt to show what is wrong by depicting what is supposed to be right, the play is a success; unfortunately, the present production has largely missed the point, and overall it works only sporadically.

The play has only two characters: brothers of mixed parentage, one black and one white, who live together in a shack in a colored ghetto. Though happy playmates as children, they were brought up differently as befit their races, the white getting an education and going off to travel, the black remaining and taking a degrading job. The more fortunate brother has returned, however, unable to bear the separation, and for a year they have been saving money to go off and start a two-man farm.

Different on surface

Throughout most of the play, on the surface, their life would be a strong argument for apartheid. The black man, once "happy" with women and drink, is now burdened with planning and discussion beyond his intelligence, while his white brother is unemployed and "worthless to society." They are almost never happy at the same time, because their joys are so different. And each one, trying to help the other over the problems living together has created, only ends up making him more miserable.

Deeper down, though, Fugard is arguing that in fact brotherhood transcends race. The brothers, despite their misery, despite the great differences the social structure has imposed on them, cannot separate. They might both be happy, and both productive, if no one had tried to break the tie between them; and even as things are, under the harshest restrictions, the tie remains unbroken despite the punishment. Toward the end, they attempt to

act out their socially acceptable roles, to treat each other as the law dictates. In this, still, they fail—first they cannot resist taking common feelings to their natural conclusion, and attempting to kill each other; then, they insist it was all a "game," and are unable to work up any hate at all. Thus, the playwright has made his point, that apartheid cannot succeed as a natural social system. It both prevents men from working together like they should, and turns them viciously against each other. (The argument, it should be noted, is presented from the point of view of both races, so that the last scene especially might offend a white-run government; in fact, Fugard has been under travel restrictions since 1967.)

Interpretation poor

In producing the play, it is essential to realize that it only holds together because of this symbolism. Insofar as it tells a dramatic story, it is meaningless; the specifics of the plot, if taken seriously become nonsense. Nevertheless, the TCB production does largely emphasize the dramatic element, and, at least for the first hour and a half, the play barely survives. Only the exceptional strength of the logic manages to bring the point home. Even then, the performance is not nearly as effective when it is being given as it is afterward, when one can think about the material.

In such a case, the direction is normally at fault; but director Barney Simon has worked with Fugard since the original production, so it's hard to believe he doesn't know what was intended. As a result, one must conclude that the actors, James Spruill and John Dullaghan, just aren't approaching the parts correctly, though dramatically their performances are fine. Otherwise, only the less oppressive political climate might account for the apparent change in emphasis.

Yet, despite the problems, to call the production boring or worthless would be unfair. At times it is entertaining; and by the end, certainly, it's engrossing.

theater...

The mode of the theater changes...

By Jim Stone

"Anyone who uses violence against his enemy will turn and use violence against his own people."

Writhing muscles, sweat-matted hair, shouting, cringing, and antagonistic expressions announced the reappearance of Julian Beck's Living Theater in the Hub, after premature cancellation of their run at Kresge Auditorium last fall. Their performance of Judith Malina's translation of Brecht's version of Holderlin's adaptation of Sophocles' *Antigone* at the Ark last Thursday was an attempt to shake theater-going Boston out of its conservative seat and into civil disobedience.

Although the production was jarring in its own polished chaos, the troupe's effectiveness was slightly marred by the omnipresent but inconspicuous police and fire departments and the pervasive fear of yet another bust. The usual hypnotic effect of the Living Theater was also somewhat diminished by the length of the performance and the discomfort of the Ark's makeshift accommodations. The performance as a whole, however, was moving, intriguing, and particularly pertinent to the up-and-coming philosophy of "If it's a bad law, ignore it."

To attempt to describe the Living Theater itself would be like trying to describe the sunset to the proverbial blind man. It's something in the experiential mode, not the descriptive, and no Gutenberg-styled description of it would rise above impotence.

The Ark itself has been vastly improved since its somewhat premature opening in January. The addition of several small but effective features, such as fluorescent fountains and a black-light room, and a general improvement of light show and finish details moves it closer to its total-environment goal and farther from the average electric barn.



Photo by Jim Stone

These strange looking people are part of the Living Theater. The one on the left is a boy, it is reputed.

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Free store, student lounge change Bldg. 10 lobby



The lobby of Building 10 witnessed a number of unusual activities as students attempted direct action to change their environment.

A 'free store', where unused and unwanted items were left to be picked up by anyone who wanted them, was an instant success as items were redistributed at a rather surprising rate.

By now, almost everyone reading this has noticed the lounge furniture in the Building 10 lobby along the main corridor. Expanding upon the suggestion that students should exercise some control over their environment, a number of participants at last week's student government meeting decided to take direct and immediate action to remedy the lack of a suitable lounge near the main corridor. In order to take this direct action, they also had to take some "excess" chairs from the rest rooms of the Student Center. Although the Student Center Committee counter-attacked, locking all the expropriated furniture in the Bush room, the lounge was soon back in operation where it was originally set up late Thursday night.



Photos by George Flynn

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Grading: faculty discusses alternate proposals

By Alex Makowski

Friday's issue of *The Tech* contained a discussion of MIT's past grading policy. More important than where we have been, though, is where we are going. What are some of the important grading philosophies current around the Institute, and what changes do they imply?

As Undergraduate Planning Professor Edgar Schein emphasized, "It is a bad mistake to separate grading from educational policy." Any reforms in the marking system are

impractical if they buck this larger issue. Assistant Provost Paul Gray elaborated on MIT's role in our modern society: "Today education and certification are wrapped up together. Although it is a legitimate question whether universities should be responsible for certification, the present context requires that we play a role in pre-professional evaluation."

All faculty members questioned, from the most liberal to the most conservative, agreed with the above analysis. "Teachers everywhere

would welcome a feasible method of divorcing education from evaluation," reflected Professor Pierre Brian, "but we can probably provide a more effective assessment than some outside agency." Only students dissented, arguing that a strict grading system constricts the learning process.

Consideration of the grading system, then, should proceed in light of the Institute's dual role. Consider first the effect of grades on education. Professor Schein feels that any system must provide the student with "informational feedback on his performance...what the student needs is detailed information on how he is doing, and he needs this information frequently so that he can correct for any errors he is making." Professor Brian adds that evaluation is needed "to insure competence in students; the teaching process could break down were an instructor forced to teach a single class composed of students with widely differing abilities."

Is our present system adequately meeting these needs? "Our grades are too vague," offered Professor Schein, "we need more specifics, i.e., 'writes poorly, but has good ideas.'" This approach requires more personal contact between students and faculty, but, as Professor Richard Held pointed out, "there are economic problems involved with more contact. Being involved in other activities, many faculty do not have the time for closer relations with their students."

However, Freshman pass-fail does seem to succeed in enhancing the educational process. "Many of our first year students," reflects Professor Herbert Woodson, Burton House Master, "come from a variety of backgrounds. Pass-fail grading alleviates the effects of a poor

background," giving the students a stronger foundation for their upper-class studies.

Of course, there have been many suggestions for improvement. Already cited, the most obvious is upgrading the advisory system. There was unanimous agreement that strengthening the advisor system would improve the teaching process. Close contact between a student and his teacher is the optimal method of informing a student of his progress; yet no simple solution has been found. Professor Schein suggested some sort of "legislated" mechanism for feedback, but this would be valueless without more contact.

Consideration of the role of grades as motivators toward increased learning forms a connection between the importance of grades in education and their value in evaluation. Many feel that grades are important in giving students some extra impetus in their studies. Professor Dan Nyhart, Chairman of the Committee on Academic Performance, feels that grades are useful as a "greater reward than just good recommendations or personal satisfaction." Yet Professor Campbell Searle, also a member of CAP, pointed out that "some students feel that the arbitrary constraint of grades can be detrimental." One solution for this, suggested by Professor Schein, would be to allow more than one type of system per course, perhaps with fewer credits for the less structured marks.

Evaluation process

Moving on to the second function of grades, the philosophy of certification was clearly expressed by Professor Woodson: "In spite of idealism, two people in the same situation will compete. Given competition, a rank-ordering system is necessary." "Our society," adds Professor Brian, "expects the colleges to evaluate students. Certainly, we can provide a better assessment of a student's ability than some impersonal testing agency." According to both men, the question is not whether to evaluate, but whether our evaluation system is working effectively.

Again, our present system seems too vague. "Grading in humanities, lab, and science courses," remarked Professor Gray, "should recognize different skills, yet we use the same marks." "Too often," added Professor Woodson, "our system rewards quizzmanship, rather than knowledge." And Professor Searle pointed out still another problem: "Our present grades are deceptive; an A here does not mean the same as an A elsewhere. We've tried to

solve this by giving more A's and B's, but that tends to be self-defeating."

Professor Gray suggests a structure built out of the current system. "Freshmen should have pass-fail grading. Not directly pre-professional, their courses do not justify precise evaluation. The most important need is feedback. In upperclass departmental programs, though, more distinction is required."

Rota's proposal

Professor Gian-Carlo Rota, chairman of the Freshman Advisory Council, offered a specific grading program that could be implemented into Gray's plan. "Most courses may be classified as either tough, requiring the development of new mental or physical faculties, or fuzzy, transmitting information. As there is no precise way of evaluating the latter, they should be graded pass-fail. For tough courses, where objective measurement is possible, all the latest testing techniques should be used to evaluate many facets of the student's performance. Because of oversimplification, giving a single letter grade for a tough course is a travesty of justice. Finally, the specific grades would be for Institute use. Any transcripts would contain written evaluations only."

Although not directed toward this proposal, much faculty comment does apply. Professor Searle also emphasized the need for educating the public on the meaning of MIT's grades. Professor Held, however, did pose one objection to the concept of written evaluation. "There is always the fear, when presented with a written evaluation, that it may be too subjective. This apprehension is lessened when grades are included."

Future changes

With all these different ideas, can there be any clear prediction of future faculty decisions? The consensus is that the faculty will want much more investigation of current experiments (for example, Freshman pass-fail) and a greater degree of student input. As Mr. Peter Blittner, Assistant to the Dean of Student Affairs emphasized, "The more you discuss the issue of grading, the more complex it becomes."

A few did sense a general trend among the faculty. Professor Rota sees at least the feasibility of an A,B, and F or no record system within the next four years. And Professor Schein sees a possible extension of the senior pass-fail system to the other classes. But the CAP, charged with any review of the grading system, has taken no steps toward a change.

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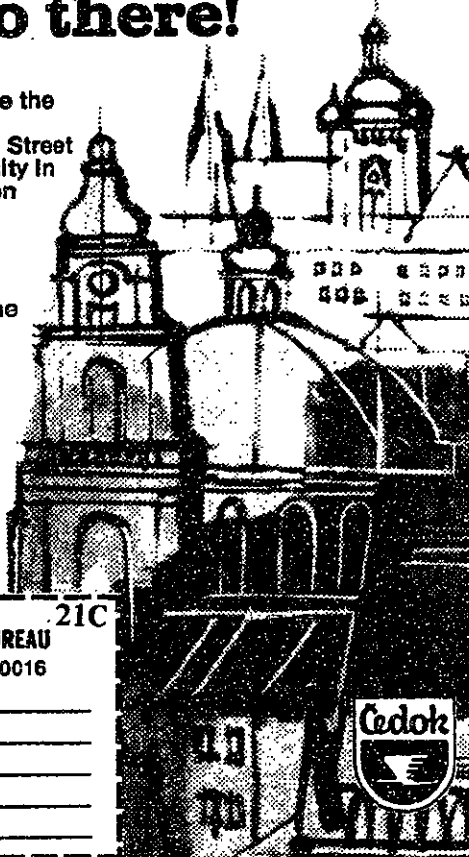
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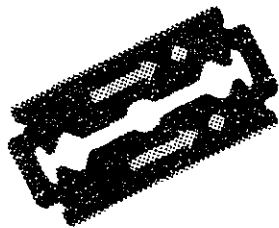
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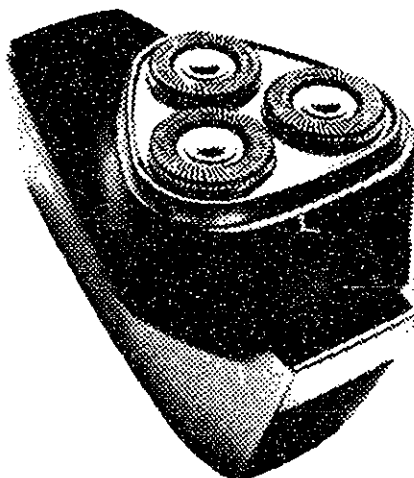
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UNDERWRITERS AND INVESTMENT BANKERS

IS ANYBODY LISTENING TO CAMPUS VIEWS? BUSINESSMEN ARE.

Three chief executive officers—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's Chairman, Russell DeYoung, The Dow Chemical Company's President, H. D. Doan, and Motorola's Chairman, Robert W. Galvin—are responding to serious questions and viewpoints posed by students about business and its role in our changing society . . . and from their perspective

as heads of major corporations are exchanging views through means of a campus/corporate Dialogue Program on specific issues raised by leading student spokesmen.

Here, David G. Clark, a Liberal Arts graduate student at Stanford, is exploring a question with Mr. DeYoung. Administrative activities in Greece and Austria, along with broadening experience in university administration, already have claimed Mr. Clark's attention and auger well a

career in international affairs.

In the course of the entire Dialogue Program, Mark Bookspan, a Chemistry major at Ohio State, also will exchange viewpoints with Mr. DeYoung; as will David M. Butler, in Electrical Engineering at Michigan State, and Stan Chess, Journalism, Cornell, with Mr. Doan; and similarly, Arthur M. Klebanoff, in Liberal Arts at Yale, and Arnold Shelby, Latin American Studies at Tulane, with Mr. Galvin.

All of these Dialogues will appear in this publication, and other campus newspapers across the country, throughout this academic year. Campus comments are invited, and should be forwarded to Mr. DeYoung, Goodyear, Akron, Ohio; Mr. Doan, Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan; or Mr. Galvin, Motorola, Franklin Park, Illinois, as appropriate.

Mr. DeYoung:

Can you justify foreign exploitation?



Dear Mr. DeYoung:

"It is an extraordinary fact, that at a time when affluence is beginning to be the condition, or at least the potential condition of whole countries and regions, rather than of a few favorite individuals, and when scientific feats are becoming possible, which stagger mankind's wildest dreams of the past, more people in the world are suffering from hunger and want than ever before. Such a situation is so intolerable and so contrary to the best interest of all nations that it should use the determination on the part of the advanced and developing countries alike to bring it to an end."

This eloquent statement by the Secretary General of the United Nations points up a problem of which any informed citizen must certainly be aware. Corporations, also doubtless sense the magnitude of the disparity between the rich and the poor, between the thriving and the hungry. As the chief executive officer of a giant multi-national corporation, and as an individual who has had considerable working experience around the world, you have seen first-hand the wretched state of mankind referred to by Mr. Thant.

At the same time, as Chairman of Goodyear, you are the one most responsible for the long-run maximization of stockholders' interests in the company. To that end, you have led Goodyear through a period of significant growth in sales and capital investment, most dramatically in areas outside the United States.

In response to a rapidly growing market for rubber goods abroad, more than 50% of Goodyear's capital expenditures during 1963-1967 were for expansion of international operations. Consider the earnings on total assets at home and abroad for the same period.

Earnings on Total Assets 1963-1967	Foreign Operations	Domestic Operations
Range	8.5%-11.5%	5.3%-6.0%
Average	9.8%	5.6%

Had Goodyear International's return for 1967 been at the same percentage level as the home company's, foreign earnings would have been \$12.5 million lower.

Whether the countries where these operations are located have

gained as much as Goodyear has gained is questionable, especially so in the developing countries. Exploitation is, after all, nothing more than taking advantage of the favorable circumstances of another country which may lack capital and/or know-how while justifying to ourselves that it is in their best interest. Admittedly such undertakings do provide jobs, educational facilities, medical care, better clothing and shelter to employees and their families. But this gives rise to other questions.

Are these direct benefits for a few people really enough?

Where are the "above normal" foreign earnings going?

What right do we as Americans and you as Goodyear have to take resources from another country for our own profit?

What is Goodyear doing to help developing countries become economically viable and independent members of the world community? Is Goodyear doing anything to help build up indigenously owned businesses?

Isn't it possible that several U.S. and other foreign firms operating in a small, developing country could become so centrally linked to the economic health of the country and hence to its financial base as to be able to strongly influence the composition and style of its government?

Mr. DeYoung, perhaps the fundamental issue in all these questions relates to the ever-growing gap between the prospering and starving nations. Can American firms really justify their position in the developing countries when even the most conservative population biologists tell us that the world will be experiencing severe food shortages by 1980? Certainly firms investing abroad may expect a normal return on their investment, but when so many of the emerging nations are so desperately in need of resources for development in the broadest sense, are we really justified in taking so much out from those countries for our own material aggrandizement?

Sincerely,

David G. Clark
Graduate Studies, Stanford

Dear Mr. Clark:

Whether measured by economic or social yardsticks, the direct results of most modern multi-national corporate activities in the emerging nations is the fostering of progressive development—not exploitation under the outdated concepts of 19th Century mercantilism.

Any casting of accounts reveals that corporate policies, and their implementing operations, are focused toward growth within a country. There is also a realistic understanding that those operations can be the essential motivating force for any viable progress of the region. Essentially, the "in-put" is far greater than the outflow, all factors considered.

This is clearly revealed from an economic perspective by the fiscal policy planning and profit position of many major companies abroad. As demonstrated by Goodyear's own position, we have repatriated considerably less than half of our foreign earnings over the past ten years. Conversely, more than half of our earnings have been re-invested abroad. This has been buttressed further by additional capital investment—both equity capital and long-term loans—in the emerging nations.

Even with this continuing infusion of additional capital, coupled with re-investment, for the past three years, returns on capital investment in these areas still does not equal—let alone exceed—returns on domestic operations.

This disparity is broadened further by the tax factor. Taking into account an overall tax rate abroad of some 40 per cent, as compared to the U.S. corporate tax rate of 52.8 per cent, foreign investment returns still are markedly less than in our domestic operations, notwithstanding the more favorable rate.

Implicit to this picture is the posture of the major corporation abroad both in terms of its relationship to the hosting foreign government, and the effects of its operations on economic and social growth. Essentially operations are designed to establish a base for growth while meeting immediate local needs, disciplined by the realities of the profit-motivated free enterprise system.

In direct consequence the host-country's GNP is increased, tax revenues swelled, local manufacturing stimulated, local employment is expanded broadly with a wide range of new jobs, and local consumer needs satisfied—which is of crucial importance in conserving "hard-money" reserves or foreign exchange credits.

Equally, the impact of these operations upon local living standards cannot be dismissed casually. For many it has meant the incredible step forward from "bare-survival" existence to a viable way of life. To an inordinate number this can be as basic as obtaining an adequate supply of potable water, treatment of diseases we've forgotten about in this country, sufficient food, and at least literacy level education.

The dimensions of this picture are broadened further by the fact that an investment climate is generated that begins to attract other major enterprises to the area resulting in broader diversification.

The simple truth is, Mr. Clark, that the modern multi-national corporation, disciplined by the profit and loss risk, is the only mechanism capable of creating, implementing and managing change. Accordingly it is through its operations that rapid social and economic development will occur in the emerging nations. Don't you agree that its position is justified?

Sincerely,

Russell DeYoung
Russell DeYoung, Chairman
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

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Aero and Astro symposium studies industrial problems

"While shuffling out of your 3:00 Aero class with a tired butt from sitting through five earlier classes and a tired hand from copying all that was written on the board, have you ever wondered if that's the best way to accomplish your assumed objective of becoming a good, creative, and innovative engineer?"

This is the question that the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics will try to answer in an experimental Creative Engineering Symposium to be held April 16-19. The Symposium is the effort of the Student Creative Engineering Committee.

The Symposium will run for three days with all classes scheduled. Students outside Course 16 can also participate in the experiment.

Participating in the Symposium will be all the department professors, about 300 undergraduates and graduates, and 100 top engineers from the aerospace industry. The participants will split up into "workshops" of one professor, two men from industry, and about six students.

Problems posed

Working together on a more or less equal basis, the group will tackle a problem typical to industry which

requires a new and creative synthesis of a solution rather than a numerical answer to a linearized, frictionless, point-mass mathematical.

The problems will come from the aerospace industries and will be distributed beforehand so everyone can choose his favorite, form the student segments of the teams, and think about solutions before the Symposium starts.

Interspersed with the workshop meetings will be ten minute talks to the whole Symposium by engineers describing how they and their companies have attacked certain problems requiring highly innovative approaches. Letters have already been sent out to tell the speakers that the Symposium should focus on creative ways to get the job done under time and money constraints.

"Essence of problem"

In a letter to the Course 16 students, the committee explained, "We want to learn the essence of the process—the part that means as much to sophomores as grad students. Afterwards there will be time for discussion and questions."

As to the outcome of the experiment, the Committee stated that "Evaluated as a whole, nobody knows. However, a few things are obvious about how individuals will fare. With 100 good men from industry plus 50 pro-

fessors on hand to let us pick their brains, anyone who tries should succeed in getting a better idea of how to use his engineering knowledge..."

Other benefits

The students also pointed out that "it would be reasonable to assume that the men from industry will carefully note names of those students who participate creatively, with expense-paid visits, permanent and summer job offers forthcoming. And the profs can be expected to be looking for those qualities which don't appear on cums in prospective graduate students and recipients of financial aid."

The tentative schedule for the Symposium is as follows: problems have been posted on the undergraduate bulletin board on the second floor of Building 33. Between March 26 and April 1, students should peruse the problems and contact group members and interested professors.

Groups formed

On Wednesday, April 9, group forming meetings will be held.

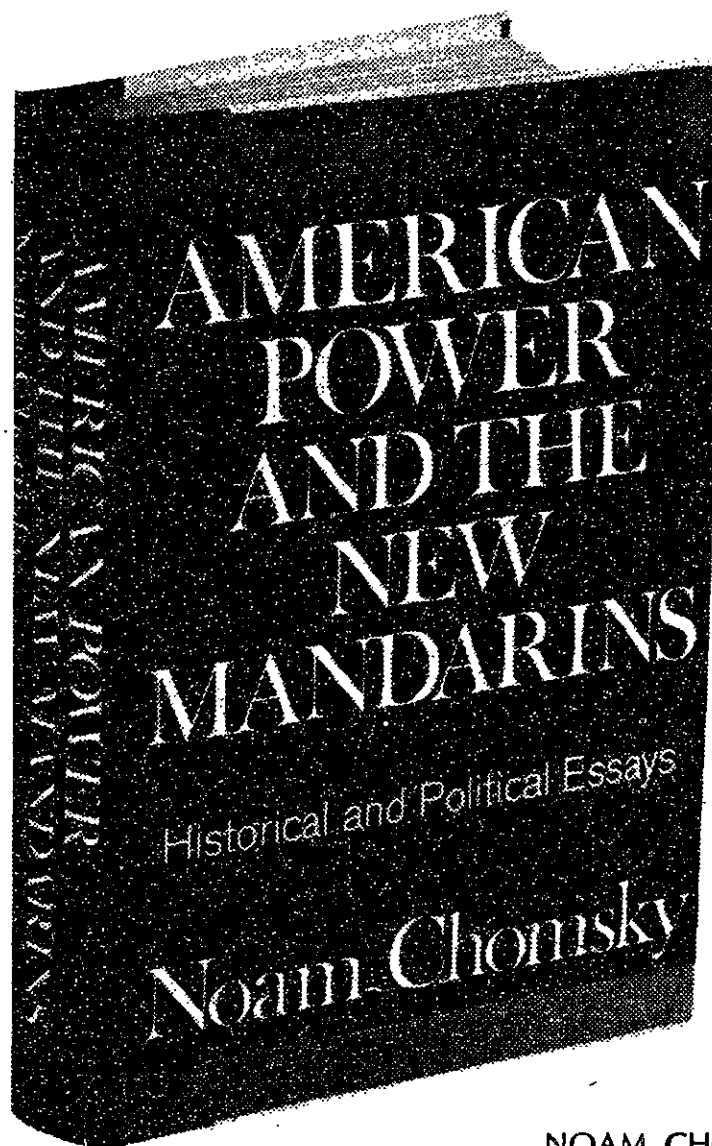
A week later, the industrial representatives will arrive. Student groups will meet with them in informal groups in the Student Center. Work then commences on the problems through April 19. Problem solutions will be submitted to the Registration Desk in Kresge by noon Friday.

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NOAM CHOMSKY

American Power and the New Mandarins

For people throughout the world, Noam Chomsky's essay "The Responsibility of Intellectuals" was a major intellectual and moral event. *American Power and the New Mandarins* reaffirms the importance of Professor Chomsky's political and historical work and shows its extraordinary range. In this new collection of essays he dissects the way in which American liberal intellectuals have responded to their doubly privileged position — as representatives of a society with incomparable wealth and power, and as individuals who can share in the use of that power. Pointing out that increasing power or hope for power on the part of our technical intelligentsia in some ways parallels the rise of Bolshevism, Chomsky shows how these "new mandarins" construct an ideology in a variety of fields which justifies their claim to power, and reinterpret both past and present to support that claim. This book starts with Vietnam but goes well beyond, touching on such unexpected problems as America's reactions to Japanese imperialism in the twenties and thirties and the way we reacted to the Spanish Civil War. Together these essays reveal the liberal intellectual's design and justification of policy, his subversion of scholarship, and his elitist bias that deforms the sense of history and political reality. Whether judged as a work of history or of politics, Noam Chomsky's new book is an extraordinarily important one. Arrangements have already been made for translations into all major Western languages and into Japanese.

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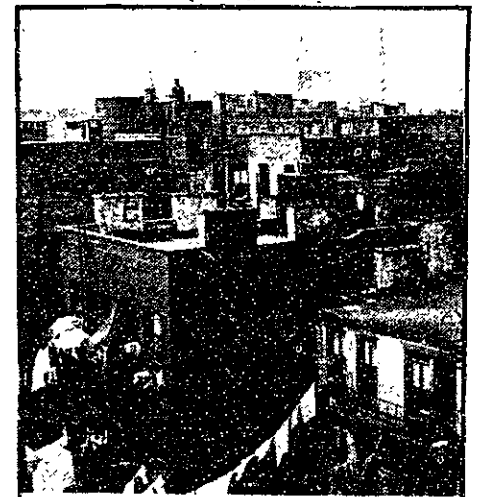


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Hansen praised by Ithiel Pool

(continued from page 1)
toward quantitative, empirical methods.

Although Department Head Robert Wood was out of town and unavailable for comment, Professor Ithiel Pool, former Department Head, commented that Hansen's departure was the "normal process of a young man moving from his initial job to a more appropriate long-run position." He added that "Our judgments of Hansen are very positive," and that he could not think of any instance in which a faculty member who had taught at MIT as a doctoral candidate (as Hansen had) had been retained permanently.



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Ruggers prepare for season

By Don Arkin

The MIT rugby club got its first taste of contact and competition last Saturday when the always tough Harvard club sent over two full teams for a practice game. Instead of playing a normal game consisting of two halves each lasting 40 minutes, without substitution, the teams agreed to four 25 minute quarters with substitutions after each quarter.

The players who will represent MIT on the North Carolina tour started the game as a unit and played the first two quarters without substitution. In the third quarter, the forwards were exchanged but the backs stayed in for further ball-handling practice. This exhibition of endurance surprised some of the Harvard ruggers who were being exchanged at the end of each quarter and occasionally during breaks in the play.

Unfortunately, this surprise did not come early enough to daunt the strong Harvard attack. Early in the first period, the Crimson backs showed a well-coordinated passing



Photo by Craig Davis

A Crimson forward grabs a line-out pass during final period of MIT-Harvard scrimmage Saturday. This was Tech's first taste of outdoor play this year and the results were encouraging.

game as they repeatedly worked the ball down the line to their wings who were able to outflank the Tech line for large gains. Although Tech's defense was able to keep any of these breaks from going all the way for a try, they were less able to

stop the concentrated charge of the Crimson scrum as Harvard scored three tries early in the period to take a 9-0 lead.

After these first few minutes of disorder, Tech settled down and started playing solid rugby. They scored two tries of their own in the second period while holding Harvard scoreless. It was only in the fourth period when all the substitutions had been made, that the Crimson were able to score their last two tries.

This year's team looks as if it has some good prospects in store. The scrum, led by Bill Stowell and Yuris Apse, is pretty much the same as the one which has provided determined play in the past. The backs have some new faces, most notably that of Bill Thilly, an ex-forward. Thilly's vigorous tackling was a refreshing sight with much promise for the season.

Tennis prospects are good as team prepares for tour

Contrary to the travels of most of our feathered friends, the tennis team migrates south during the spring instead of north. Nine Tech racketmen leave Friday on a tour which will throw them up against the University of North Carolina, Davidson, Olde Providence Tennis Club, Wooster College, North Carolina State, and Georgetown University. The team will be gone until April 5. This excursion constitutes spring training for the squad, and is excellent preparation for the upcoming regular season.

Returning lettermen comprise most of the squad. Although the roster is not yet fixed, the players who have shown the most promise are Bob McKinley '70, Manny Weiss '70, Skip Brookfield '69, and a newcomer Steve Cross '71. Right now, prospects look bright for an excellent season.

Practices have been held every day since March 11 on the 'hard' courts inside the Armory. With the arrival of the sun and the proportional decrease in the snow, the team has

been transplanted outdoors. This week, the players are involved with a set of challenge matches to determine the team's first standings.

After vacation, the team starts its season with a confrontation of Harvard. Later in the year, the engineers will host the New England Tournament on May 9, 10, and 11.

The freshmen racketmen look weak at this point in training. The frosh open their season after vacation.

Lettermen form golf nucleus

By John Light

Ray Floyd shot a four under par 68 on Saturday to grab a one stroke third round lead in the \$100,000 Jacksonville Open. Unfortunately, Mr. Floyd is not trying out for the MIT golf team.

However, the engineer golfers are looking forward to the coming spring

season with a great deal of optimism. Coach John Merriman has seven returning lettermen plus several promising newcomers who gained valuable experience during the fall season.

Captain Tom Thomas '69 leads a solid contingent consisting of Mike McMahan '69, Greg Kast '69, and Carl Everett '69. These seniors have formed the nucleus of the team for the past three years. Coach Merriman is looking for them to continue their consistent performance.

Returning juniors are John Light, and last year's leaders Ken Smolek and Don Anderson. If these lettermen can overcome some of the inconsistencies of their sophomore year, an outstanding record should be assured.

Backing up the starting seven are Gregg Erickson '69, Bob Creasy '70, Jay Wooten '70, and Bob Armstrong '71. All of these golfers contributed key performances in the fall.

Last year inconsistent scoring denied the Tech golfers their goal of attending the NCAA small college national tournament. This year, the team will again be aiming for the nationals while hoping to avenge some

close defeats in dual matches.

In the fall, the golfers posted a 5-2 record in dual meets. They also captured first place in the Sir George Williams Tournament in Montreal. However, the team didn't fare well in the ECAC's.

This season opens at Brown on April 16 with a triangular meet between Tech, the Rhode Islanders, and the Crusaders of Holy Cross. As in most other MIT sports, the big match of the campaign will pit the golfers against Harvard on April 29.

The team will also participate in two important tournaments—the Greater Boston Golf Tournament on April 22, and the New England's. A good showing in the New England's is crucial to the engineers' attempt to go to the NCAA's. The GBGT has been held at the Concord Country Club in Concord, Massachusetts, which is the site of the Tech home matches.

The team hasn't as yet held an organized practice session. Due to the snowy and muddy condition of the field, the players haven't practiced outside and have confined their activities to hitting the ball into the net in Rockwell Cage.

Rifle squad nears GB crown by winning two point thriller

By Ray Kwassnick

The rifle squad is continuing to roll up a phenomenal record this season. The marksmen, who are entered in two leagues (the Greater Boston League and the New England League) have a good chance to capture the championship in both.

In the Greater Boston circuit, which consists of teams from Harvard, Boston University, Boston College, Boston State, Wentworth Institute, and Northeastern University, the engineers have compiled a record of eleven wins and one loss. The only loss came at the hands of Northeastern early in the season.

Northeastern stayed undefeated the rest of the season—until last Friday when they traveled to the MIT range to do battle with the engineers. By the end of the day the Tech marksmen had nipped the Huskies in a close and exciting match by a 1316-1314 count.

Dick Evans '70 registered the top score of the meet with a 270. Tom Stelling '70 shot 268. Bob Kirkpatrick '70 chipped in with a 261 while Jack Chesby's 259 and Gim Hom's '70 258 rounded out the Tech total.

The win brought the engineers and Northeastern into a first place tie. However, MIT has the upper hand in the determination of the title winner since the champion is decided on the basis of the highest total point count for the season. The Tech sharpshooters have one match to go (against a weak Boston University squad) and are in

easy striking distance of the final Husky point total. The BU match will be held after vacation; and unless disaster strikes, the engineers will be home free.

The New England loop is split into three divisions. The league champion is decided through a play-off among the top two teams in each division. At this point in the season with all the matches played, the engineers, who sport a 4-1 mark, are tied for first place with Northeastern and Coast Guard. Since Coast Guard and MIT have the highest season averages, they will be representing the Central Division at the New England's.

On Saturday, MIT hosted the New England Intercollegiate Sectionals. This match is considered the warm-up to the New England Championships on April 12th, which will also be held at MIT. University of Maine, the perennial favorite, lost a close decision to Norwich University. MIT placed third, only 13 points out of first place. Both Northeastern and Coast Guard finished behind MIT, while Harvard came in a disappointing tenth. Evans was again high man for the team with a 267 and improved his chances for All-New England honors.

Carl Lamson '70, who has just come back this term and has shot in only four meets, holds a season average of 262 points per meet. Evans, the team's most consistent shooter, has averaged 263 points. The rest of the squad is bunched around 255.



By George Novosielski



Photo by Jon Bon

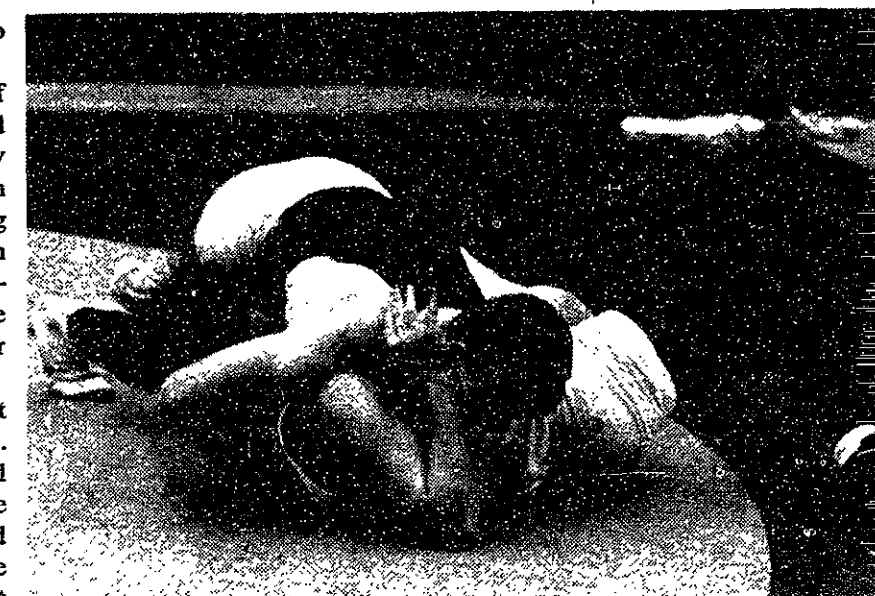


Photo by Mike Vent



Photo by Greg

How They Did

Rifle

MIT 1316—Northeastern 1314

On Deck

Baseball(V) Spring vacation trip
Lacrosse(V) Spring vacation trip
Tennis(V) Spring vacation trip



Photo by Don Arkin

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Thursday, March 27, 1969

Bundy
Room 14E-210

MIT unveils major housing plans

Proposes 1600 new units for Cambridge residents

By Bob Dennis and Steve Kaiser

In a move of major initiative aimed at alleviating the city's housing crisis, MIT today announced a proposed housing program of 1600 new housing units in Cambridge plus new accommodations on campus for about 800 students.

It is likely that opportunities for student involvement in the program will exist, but the exact nature of possible roles for students has not yet been determined. Any student participation, like all phases of the proposed program, will be subject to approval by the residents of the neighborhoods in which the developments will take place.

Of the 1600 units of off-campus housing in the community, about 750 would be available for low-income and elderly persons. These would be subsidized under various federal and state programs. The other 850 units would serve other Cambridge residents and MIT personnel at the lowest feasible market rates. If federal, state, and private funding sources provide the appropriate support, the units could be constructed within the next three to six years.

Most of the land being considered for housing sites is currently lying vacant or is underdeveloped industrial or commercial facilities. The properties selected contain six residential buildings, housing only eight tenants, whom MIT would undertake to relocate in comparable housing.

Dr. James R. Killian, Chairman of the Corporation, and President Howard W. Johnson were explicit in their presentations to members of the local community and to members of the Cambridge City Council that the overall housing package required the help and cooperation of both city officials and the community representatives and that the plans are just the beginning of much hard work to come.

Conceptually, the off-campus program comes in three stages: site acquisition, building planning with

citizens and city personnel, and then finally housing construction and occupancy. The announced MIT program to date involves essentially the completion of stage one (site acquisition) and the active initiation of stage two, involving suggested types of buildings and meetings with citizen groups to obtain community response and ideas.

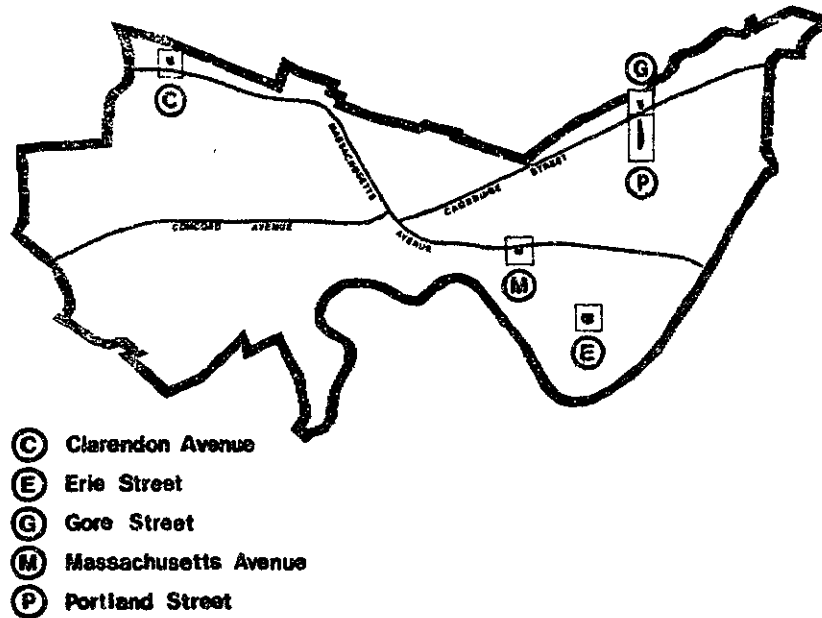
President Johnson, in his letter to the faculty, described the effort as a "comprehensive plan to add significantly to the housing supply for all income levels in Cambridge. There is a great potential in this plan for the Institute to take some creative steps in housing, to provide technical assistance to others, and also to stimulate relevant agencies and groups in Cambridge to make further contributions to the housing supply. This program could come to represent, I believe, a new but altogether proper way for an educational institution to participate in seeking solutions to a significant urban problem."

The tentative housing plan for the use of the sites which MIT has either already acquired or has leased includes five main parcels of land located in various areas of the city of Cambridge:

1. The North Cambridge site located near Clarendon Avenue was originally announced by MIT on Sept. 13, 1968 and involves approximately 150 units of low and moderate rent housing intended primarily for elderly and low income families. To be financed with federal funds (under FHA type 236 loans), this development will use MIT risk capital, staff time, and some MIT funds as a contribution to the project cost of \$3 million plus.

2. The Gore Street site located in East Cambridge would be financed

A Housing Program In Cambridge



Drawing courtesy MIT Public Relations

This map shows the locations of the new housing developments which the Institute proposes to construct for Cambridge residents.

with public housing funds, with MIT providing staff planning and neighborhood liaison. Up to 200 low-rent units for the elderly are proposed.

3. The Erie Street location in neighboring Cambridgeport (Southeast Cambridge) would allow for 200 units for low income families and elderly and would be financed and planned by the same procedure as the Gore St. site above.

4. The Massachusetts Avenue development, near the old Esquire Theater, would be intended to serve faculty, students, staff, and others at market rents, because land costs in this area are too high to permit rent subsidies. A combination of commercial facilities and 250 dwelling units are contemplated.

5. The Portland Street site, in East Cambridge near the railroad tracks, will involve leased rather than acquired land, and a mixed income occupancy: 200 subsidized low-rent units and 600 regular units for Cambridge families and MIT personnel at lowest feasible market rents. The program is particularly novel in that it will involve the close cooperation of the Redevelopment Authority, at least three citizens' groups, and the MIT program planners.

Among the various innovative federal programs which will hopefully be utilized in the development of the five Cambridge sites, the "Turnkey" program will be eyed for the Erie St. and Gore St. sites. Under this program, a private developer would independently plan and construct the buildings and then convey them to the Cambridge Housing Authority with financing provided by HUD through the Housing Assistance Administration. The program is aimed to cut red tape, encourage private enterprise, and speed up the overall process.

With the possible exception of the Mass. Ave. and Portland St. sites, the new housing sites are expected to contain either public housing facilities or co-operative structures, in which the occupants would be shareholders in a co-operative that would

own the property and would gradually transfer the benefits of ownership and management to the tenants.

As an immediate step to aid families suffering from the rent/inflation spiral, MIT has set a goal of having 50 units of its off-campus housing inventory of 206 units accepted into the Leased Housing Program, a federal program which effectively provides rent supplements to eligible families and the elderly.

Some novel concepts in the overall program include the direct contact and involvement of neighborhood, OEO-funded planning teams of citizens; working with the local Housing and Redevelopment Authorities to plan and develop specific sites; (original) implementation of innovative or large-scale use of federal supplement or loan programs; and the encouragement of students

Continued overleaf

General Assembly opens for business

The first General Assembly meeting operated more according to the spirit than the letter of the new student government constitution, but completed its business relatively promptly and succeeded in promoting discussion among various elements of the student body.

Three additional members-at-large were elected to the Executive Committee, which currently consists of UAP Mike Albert, UAVP Rich Prather, and Secretary-General Karen Wattel. The new members are: Steve Ehrmann, who has been active in student government reform and took what might be characterized as a "moderate" stance in his address to the body; Stan Pomerantz, who has worked on various action groups and who described himself as being basically in sympathy with Albert; and Owen Franken, another Albert supporter who noted that he did, however, disagree with the UAP on some issues. Franken narrowly defeated Dale Geiger in a runoff election. In his address to the Assembly, Geiger stated that he was a conservative who wanted to represent that viewpoint on the Executive Committee. Albert said that as far as he was concerned, Geiger was welcome to participate in any and all Executive Committee functions.

Rather than go through a lengthy election procedure to choose ten members for the Nominations Committee which will seek students to serve on faculty committees, Albert decided to allow all who wished to volunteer to serve, provided the Assembly did not object.

Rostow will speak at MIT; to be met by demonstrators

By Joe Kashi

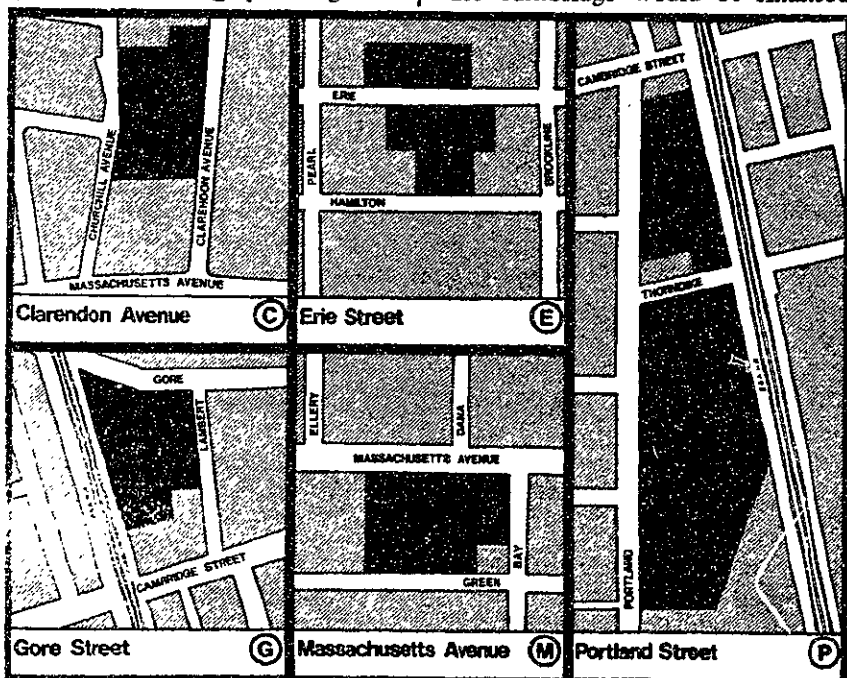
Walt W. Rostow, who as National Security Advisor to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson was a prime developer of America's Vietnam policy, has agreed to answer questions from the MIT Community (students in particular) in spite of a number of demonstrations planned for his appearance.

Although specific details of Rostow's visit were not available at press time, tentative plans call for him to speak Thursday afternoon, after participating in a seminar at the Center for International Studies all morning. Rostow will address the CIS on "The Intellectual Issue of Forces at Work in Underdeveloped Countries," which is cited as Rostow's primary area of interest. Prof. Max Millikan, Director of the CIS, had earlier said that this seminar would not deal with Vietnam, and was conceived solely as a technical seminar for the staff of the

CIS and selected graduate students.

Earlier this year, Rostow was denied a faculty position in the Department of Economics. Rostow had left the department during the Kennedy Administration. After a number of leaves of absence, he allowed his tenure to lapse. At the end of his term in Washington, the Economics Department refused to rehire him, also barring any affiliation with the Department of Political Science.

A meeting of the Resistance last night in the East Lounge tentatively decided that Rostow would face harassment both at the seminar itself and later in the day if he made any on-campus appearances. There are plans to hold a guerilla theater in the Schell Room (E52-461) when Rostow appears, with the intention of disrupting Rostow's presentation. It appears that a "War Crimes Tribunal" will be part of the show.



Drawing courtesy MIT Public Relations

This map shows in greater detail the sites acquired for new housing.

reverts on Jan. 1, 1968.

5) There must be no demolition of University Road apartments to make way for the forthcoming Kennedy School complex.

sized that he and Albert would work together as equals. He closed with a call for "cooperation from the government and participation from the student body." Miss Wattel detailed some

Michael Albert addresses the first meeting of the General Assembly Tuesday evening. Standing are members of the nominations committee who were selected at the meeting. The meeting lasted over three hours.

Photo by Tim Finin

As this was the first meeting, the presentation of new business was somewhat disorganized. Jim Smith asked approval of a resolution calling on the

(Please turn to page 6)

Institute takes initiative in Cambridge housing crisis

concerned with community problems to work cooperatively with the university and concerned student groups in order to see that the overall program is well-understood and accepted by all groups involved. MIT officials emphasize that there are many uncertainties in funding, in obtaining special changes such as zoning variances, and in co-ordinating the overall program. They say that patience, hard work, and good communications are virtual necessities in the coming months and years, during which the administration hopes that the plan will come to beneficial fruition. The off-campus program will require an estimated total expenditure of about \$38 million, the bulk of which will be provided by federal funding.

On-Campus Plans

The on-campus housing program is aimed at easing the situation which presently has about 200 undergraduates and 700 single graduate students living off-campus in Cambridge. The overall program is intended to eventually house an additional 230 undergraduates and up to 630 single graduate students on-campus. President Johnson asserts, "Since no significant increase in the MIT enrollment is now foreseen, the campus program should help to reduce the pressure on existing housing in Cambridge."

The first phase of the on-campus program will be the scheduled completion in June of 1970 of the MacGregor dormitory, currently under construction on Memorial Drive, which will accommodate 325 undergraduates. Upon its completion,

a major renovation of the Burton-Conner dormitory will commence with the eventual result of decreasing its capacity by 195.

Contingent upon the availability of funding, two additional new projects are being planned and would be started within the next few years. A second Westgate tower, located near the present one, will house up to 400 single (and possibly married) graduate students. A second new undergraduate house will be built alongside the new MacGregor dormitory and will also house 325 undergraduates.

In another effort toward augmenting the graduate facilities, Bexley Hall and Random Hall will be improved and renovated over the next few summers, after which they will become single graduate student apartments.

Planning Officer Simha notes that the above programs need not be entirely for undergraduates or for graduates as described above but conceivably could allow a mixing of the two.

Outlook

Dr. James R. Killian, Chairman of the MIT Corporation, noted the unprecedented nature of the program: "The proposal we make represents an effort to find ways for an educational institution, without distorting its central academic function, to take initiatives in assisting the community in meeting critical housing needs. We offer no ready-made or instant solutions. On the contrary, we are acutely aware of the many hurdles which must be surmounted, especially because of the

current uncertainties in financing. We stand ready to share in a determined effort to facilitate the construction of additional housing for all income groups."

The eventual success of the program will hinge on the achievement of close co-operation between MIT, neighborhood groups, and city agencies. In order to avoid the problems that have hindered housing projects in the past, the Institute has already begun and will continue consultations with community leaders and interested neighborhood groups about the program. The Cambridge Housing Authority has already expressed its basic support of the program in principle.

A collaboration of the city and its agencies, the neighborhood organizations, and the relevant federal and state agencies will be essential because of the diverse requirements, including financing of construction, zoning changes, federal and state approvals that will be necessary. Dr. Killian notes, "MIT has secured the sites and can provide technical assistance, but this program cannot succeed unless all elements join together in a unified effort."

Background

The combined on-campus and off-campus plan by MIT has been in preparation for many years, with the off-campus package in continuous development since summer 1966. A group of graduate students has been meeting regularly for a number of months on the planning of the Westgate II tower, with residents of Ashdown House on the renovations of

this facility, and with undergraduates on the renovation and relocation resulting from the substantial remodeling of Burton House. Last fall, representatives of MIT met four times with a citizens group from the Cambridge Housing Convention, an on-going publicity and action effort in the city to emphasize the continued housing needs of the city. These meetings provided valuable neighborhood contacts and inputs for the MIT planning effort.

The overall MIT housing program involved coordination throughout the Administration, from the staff planning functions to the primary financial decisions made by Dr. Killian, Pres. Johnson, and Treasurer Joseph Snyder. Antony Herrey, MIT Real Estate Officer, and his staff were

responsible for assembling the property parcels, with aid from O. Robert Simha and the Planning Office. The on-campus program was a joint affair, receiving contributions from Dean Wadleigh, Dean of Student Affairs; Philip Stoddard, VP of Operations; Larry Bishoff, Director of the Housing Office; and many staff personnel and architectural consultants from the Planning Office. Walter Milne, Assistant to Dr. Killian, played a primary role in establishing contacts with City government officials, and arranging for the presentations of the plan to students, faculty, citizens, and City Council members. Assisting Mr. Herrey and Mr. Snyder in the financial decision making was Mr. Frederic Watriss, Assistant Treasurer.



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Staff for this special issue: Steve Carhart, Editor; Reid Ashe, Managing Editor; Steve Carhart, Joe Kashi, Robert Dennis, and Steve Kaiser (Editor of *The Catalyst*); News: Steve Carhart, Reid Ashe, Bruce Weinberg, Mike Bromberg, and Vicki Haliburton, Production: Steve Terry (of LSC), Printer.

Kite contest postponed

The first annual *The Tech* kite-flying contest has been postponed until sometime in mid-May. Details will be announced.

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PALOMAR PICTURES INTERNATIONAL presents

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For Love of Ivy

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26-100 7:00 and 9:30
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10-250 8:00
MIT ID REQUIRED

SUNDAY, APRIL 13
ALL the KING'S MEN
10-250 8:00
NO MIT ID REQUIRED

COMING SOON !!!

BILL BROWN MIT class of '56 Lecture on Elevator Systems

A SPORTIVE LOOK AT THE FERTILITY RITES (AND WRONGS) OF WESTERN SOCIETY.

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in FIELDER COOK'S

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SMA

T H E A T R E

Northeastern into a first place tie. However, MIT has the upper hand in the determination of the title winner since the champion is decided on the basis of the highest total point count for the season. The Tech sharpshooters have one match to go (against a weak Boston University squad) and are in

Carl Lamson '70, who has just come back this term and has shot in only four meets, holds a season average of 262 points per meet. Evans, the team's most consistent shooter, has averaged 263 points. The rest of the squad is bunched around 255.

Photo by Don Arkin

Second-class postage paid Tuesday and Friday at The Tech, Room 4 Cambridge, Massachusetts extension 2731; \$76.00 per year, \$8.00 for two